

# THE LANCET

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 2648.

SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1878.

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**TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT PRINTING.**—**ADMIRALTY FORMS.**—The Controller of H.M. Stationery Office desires to receive TENDERS for providing certain Printed Forms, including Paper, for the Admiralty. Samples of the Paper and Printing, with relative particulars of Contract and descriptive Schedules of Forms, &c., may be seen, and forms of Tender obtained, at H.M. Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Strand, between the Hours of Ten and Four, until Monday, the 30th of September; and on the following day (the 1st of October, 1878) by 12 o'clock, noon, Tenders must be delivered at this address. H.M. Stationery Office, Prince's-street, Strand, Westminster, 23rd July, 1878.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—The EXHIBITION will be OPEN in the EVENING during the LAST WEEK (July 29th to August 3rd), from 7.30 to 10.30. Admission, Sixpence. Catalogue, Sixpence. The charges during the day from 8 A.M. to 7 P.M. will be as usual. **ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—The EXHIBITION will CLOSE on MONDAY, August 5th (Bank Holiday), on which day the charge for Admission from 8 A.M. to 10.30 P.M. will be Sixpence, and Catalogue Sixpence.

**BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE.** 22, Albemarle-street, W. THE NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at DUBLIN, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 14.

President-Elect, W. SPOTTISWOODE, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S. F.R.A.S. F.R.G.S. NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORS of MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organizing Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Authors of doing justice to the several communications, that each Author should prepare an abstract of his Memoir, of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and that he should send it, together with the original Memoir, by book post, on or before August 1, addressed thus: "General Secretaries, British Association, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W. For Section . . . . . If it should be inconvenient to him to send it, he may send it on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the Secretaries in a separate note. G. GRIFFITH, M.A., Assistant-General Secretary, Harrow.

**CORPORATION of LIVERPOOL.**—AUTUMN EXHIBITION will OPEN, in the Walker Art-Gallery, on MONDAY, September 2nd; Receiving Days, 1st to 10th of August, both inclusive. London Agent, Mr. JAMES BOWLER, 17, Nassau-street. Copy of Regulation can be had from the Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool. JOSEPH RAYNOR, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

**LIVERPOOL.**—ROOMS for the EXHIBITION of PICTURES and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—Mr. HOWELL desires to intimate that he has TWO ROOMS on the First Floor, No. 25, Church-street (the leading thoroughfare, which may be hired for occasional Exhibitions on moderate terms. Address Mr. HOWELL, Bookseller and Fine-Art Repository, 25 and 26, Church-street, Liverpool.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE. MR. RUSKIN'S celebrated TURNER DRAWINGS (140 in number), and the SIXTY DRAWINGS from his own hand illustrative of Turner's Life and Teaching. These Collections, entrusted to the Fine-Art Society, will NOT be on VIEW after the FIRST WEEK, on AUGUST 6th.—145, New Bond-street, F.W.A.M. to 6.30 P.M.—Mr. Ruskin's 'Notes on the Collection,' enlarged to 140 pages, by post, 1s. 2d.

**NOW ON VIEW (Free) at the AUTOTYPE GALLERY.** 26, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street, PORTRAIT of Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE in his STUDY, painted by W. Holyoake. Subscribers' Names will be received at the Gallery for Permanent Photographic Copies of the above. Size, 25 inches by 21, suitably mounted, price One Guinea and a Half.—Address per post, Lot Hill, Autotype Gallery, 26, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.

**FAC-SIMILES in COLOURS** produced by the Arundel Society from the Old Masters are SOLD to the Public as well as to Members at prices varying from 10s. to 40s., and include the Works of Giotto, Fra Angelico, Perugino, Andrea del Sarto, Michael Angelo, Raphael, Holbein, Albert Durer, &c.—Priced Lists, with particulars of Membership, will be sent post free on application to 24, Old Bond-street, London, W.

**JUST PUBLISHED, ETCHING by WHISTLER, of LIMEHOUSE.** Sixty copies only. Post free for 6d. from Mr. C. W. Downes, 28, Chancery-lane.—Large stock of Rare Engravings. List of New Works on application.

**CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.**—The Gallery is now RE-OPENED for the SEASON, with a NEW COLLECTION of BRITISH and FOREIGN PICTURES for SALE.—For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. Wain, Crystal Palace.

**CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL of PRACTICAL ENGINEERING.**—The NEXT TERM opens on SEPTEMBER 2. I. Mechanical Course. II. Civil Engineering Section. III. Colonial Section. Preparation for Indian and Colonial Life. Prospectus in office of School of Art, Science, and Literature, in the Library, Crystal Palace. F. K. J. SHENTON, Superintendent Literary Department.

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**CYPRUS.**—Mr. BAYCE M. WRIGHT begs to call attention to his Series of BRONZE SPEARS and SWORDS from the ISLE of CYPRUS (General Sir General's Collection).—Envy, WRIGHT, P.R.S.E., 90, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

**GEOLOGY and PALÆONTOLOGY.**—SIX ELEMENTARY LECTURES, adapted to a Juvenile Audience, WILL BE GIVEN by Prof. TENNANT, at his Residence, 140, Strand, W.C., in the Midsummer Holidays, JULY 29, 31, and AUGUST 1, 2, and 3, at 10 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Prof. TENNANT, on the Following Week, will give a Course of Six Lectures 'On Mineralogy.'

**LONDON SCHOOL of MEDICINE for WOMEN.** 20, Henrietta-street, Brunswick-square, W.C.—The WINTER SESSION will BEGIN on 1st OCTOBER. The Course of Instruction includes all the Lectures required for the Medical Examinations. Clinical Instruction is given at the ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL. ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP, value 500, will be awarded after a Competitive Examination in Arts on the 30th SEPTEMBER.—Apply to Mrs. THORNTON, Hon. Sec., at the School.

**THE LONDON SCHOOL of HOMœOPATHY,** 52, GREAT ORMOND-STREET, Russell-square, W.C. President.—The Right Hon. LORD EUBRY. Founded for the purpose of affording systematic instruction in the Principles and Practice of Homœopathy to such Medical Men and Medical Students as desire to add a knowledge of its special Therapeutics to their other acquirements. The SUMMER SESSION will terminate on MONDAY, July 29th. The WINTER SESSION will commence on THURSDAY, October 3rd.—For further information, apply by letter to the Secretary, FRED. MAYCOCK.

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.** THE PROFESSORSHIP of JURISPRUDENCE is VACANT. Applications for the appointment will be received on or before September 30th, at the Office of the College, Gower-street, W.C. TALFOURD ELY M.A., Secretary.

**UNIVERSITY HALL, GORDON-SQUARE, LONDON.** W.C.—STUDENTS of UNIVERSITY COLLEGE RESIDE in the HALL under Collegiate discipline.—Particulars as to Rent of Rooms, Scholarships, &c., may be obtained on application to the PRINCIPAL or the SECRETARY at the Hall.

**BRITISH GUIANA.**—REQUIRED, with as little delay as possible, a LADY-SUPERINTENDENT, to take charge of an Endowed Institution for the Board and Education of Ten Children in the City of Georgetown, on the above-named Island. The Institution is founded under the Will of the late P. J. de Saffon, and is controlled by the Judges of the Supreme Court of Civil Justice as Upper Guardians. The allowance for the Board and Education of the foundation Pupils is £720 per annum; they are, besides, found in Clothes. It is desired to make this the basis of an Educational Establishment for the Daughters of the Superior Classes of the community. The qualifications of a Candidate to be successful must be of a very high standard in every respect. Full information as to details will be furnished upon written application to WILLIAM WALLER, Esq., 48, Hill-end-road, London, E.C.; or to WILLIAM BRAND, Esq., 109, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

**STRATFORD-UPON-AVON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.**—APPOINTMENT of HEAD MASTER.—In consequence of Clerical Preference conferred on the Rev. R. VALPY, F.R.C.S., D.C.L., the Head Master of the above School, the GOVERNORS, acting under the authority of a scheme made in pursuance of 'The Endowed Schools Act,' will proceed to the ELECTION of a HEAD MASTER on the 15th day of AUGUST NEXT, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Town Hall, Stratford-upon-Avon. Candidates are requested to send their applications, accompanied by testimonials, before the 6th day of August NEXT, addressed to 'The Governors of the Grammar School of King Edward VI.' at Stratford-upon-Avon, under cover to Messrs. HONNIS, SON & PEACOCK, Solicitors, Stratford-upon-Avon. The qualification for the Head Mastership, as directed by the Scheme, is that he shall be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, but not necessarily in Holy Orders. The Salary of the Head Master is 1500 a year, augmented by Capitation Fees, the amount of which is at present fixed at the uniform rate of 31. a year for each Boy attending the School. The number of Boys attending last School Term was 51, and has been steadily on the increase since the adoption of the New Scheme. There is a Head Master's House, capable of accommodating about 60 Boys, and a last one of the Scheme may be obtained. It is requested that any intending Candidate, on application to the undersigned, who will furnish any further information. HOBBS, SON & PEACOCK. Stratford-upon-Avon, July 19th, 1878.

**THAME SCHOOL.**—THE GOVERNORS of this SCHOOL propose to make the FIRST APPOINTMENT of a HEAD MASTER in OCTOBER NEXT.

A Scheme for the Management of the School, under the Endowed Schools Act, has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, and the Head Master will hold his office subject to the provisions of the Scheme. The School is to be a Day and Boarding School for Boys between the ages of 8 and 14 years. The Subjects of Instruction are to be as follows:—Reading and Writing—Arithmetic and Mathematics—Geography and History—Natural Science—English Grammar—Composition and Literature.—At least one Foreign Language—Drawing and Vocal Music. Greek may also be taught as an extra. The Head Master will receive a fixed stipend of 1500. a year and a Capitation Fee, on such a scale as may be agreed upon between him and the Governors, of not less than 31. or more than 41. yearly for each Boy. The Head Master will also be allowed to take Boarders. The payment for each Boarder shall be 500. a year, and shall be fixed hereafter by the Governors, in concert with the Head Master, but must not exceed 350. per annum. The Head Master is not required to be in Holy Orders. The School Buildings, which are now in course of erection, are designed to accommodate 100 Scholars, including 40 Boarders, and a Residence will be provided for the Head Master free from Rates and Taxes. APPLICATIONS from CANDIDATES, together with 20 Copies of Testimonials, should be sent, not later than the 1st day of OCTOBER NEXT, to the Clerk to the Governors, Mr. W. PARKES, Thame, from whom a Copy of the Scheme may be obtained. It is requested that no personal application may be made to any Governor. The Buildings are expected to be ready for occupation at Christmas, 1878. WILLIAM PARKES, Clerk to the Governors. Thame, 11th July, 1878.

**CAMBRIDGE HIGHER LOCAL EXAMINATION for WOMEN.** 1879.—Mr. J. H. YOUNG, M.A., Assistant-Master in Kensington Grammar School, will COMMENCE, in OCTOBER, LECTURES on GROUPS K. and A. (Divinity and English), at 6, Pembroke-road, Kensington.

**THE WESTERN COLLEGE, BRIGHTON,** is commended to the attention of Parents who desire for their Sons a Superior Education, by its healthy situation, and by its thoroughly developed methods of instruction, which combine the advantages of the public schools with greater personal care. Special attention is paid to the French and German Languages.—Prospectus of terms, &c., on application to the Principal, Dr. W. FORSTER KENTLEY, F.C.E.

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**HEIDELBERG, 63, Rohrbacherstrasse.**—AN ENGLISH-FRENCH INSTITUTION, conducted by an English and a French Graduate. One Resident and several Visiting Masters (German), French and German thoroughly taught grammatically and by daily practice. English Subjects and Mathematics carefully attended to. The Principals undertake special preparation for Competitive Examinations.—For terms, particulars, &c., apply to the PRINCIPALS, as above, or to Mr. WHITE, 3, Forthester-place, Oxford-square, Hyde Park, W.

**SEDBERGH, YORKSHIRE.**—Owing to completion of Head Master's new house (built with every convenience for 40 boys at a cost of 10,000) there will be VACANCIES after the Summer Holidays. Inclusive terms.—Application may be made to the Rev. F. G. H. (who succeeds to the Master's present house) or to the Head Master.

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**A VACANCY for a PUPIL** will shortly occur in the Office of a Firm of Public Accountants of varied and high-class practice. A Premium will be required, and Articles to extend over three years. The Apprentice is calculated to fit for any of the best Public Schools preferred.—Address J. G., at Horncliffe's Central Advertisement Office, 41, Chesapeake, E.C.

**SCHOLASTIC.—ENGLISHMAN,** Graduate of German University, whose credentials testify real and success as teacher, seeks OPENING for ESTABLISHING a first-class DAY-SCHOOL, not in London. Partnership or preliminary engagement entertained.—W. 65, Euston-road.

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**A GENTLEMAN** wishes for EMPLOYMENT as a Copyist of Manuscripts, &c.—A. 16, care of B. Wheeler, 4, Pall Mall, Manchester.

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THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 303, for JULY, is just published.

- Contents.**
- I. MARQUESS WELLESLEY'S INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.
  - II. THE REMAINS OF EDWARD J. ARMSTRONG.
  - III. LUCKY'S ENGLAND IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.
  - IV. ORIGIN AND WANDERINGS OF THE GIPSIES.
  - V. PRIMITIVE PROPERTY AND MODERN SOCIALISM.
  - VI. M. DOUDAN'S LETTERS.
  - VII. RUSSIA AND ROMANIA.
  - VIII. THE GOLD MINES OF MICHIAN.
  - IX. FINLAY'S HISTORY OF THE SERVITUDE OF GREECE.
  - X. THE CONSTITUTION AND THE CROWN.
- London: Longmans & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 291, is published THIS DAY.

- Contents.**
- I. DR. ROUTH, PRESIDENT OF MAGDALEN COLLEGE.
  - II. THE ENGLISHWOMAN AT SCHOOL.
  - III. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AND THE ARISTOCRACY.
  - IV. LAMBETH PALACE.
  - V. MADAME DU DEFFAND.
  - VI. THE BLOCK IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
  - VII. CATHERINE OF RUSSIA.
  - VIII. THE CROWN AND THE ARMY.
  - IX. THE PEOPLE OF TURKEY.
- John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY, for AUGUST, 1878, price 2s. 6d.

- Contents.**
- THE PEOPLE OF INDIA. By Miss Florence Nightingale.
  - LIBERTY IN GERMANY. By Leonard Montefiore.
  - SENIOR'S CONVERSATIONS. By M. E. Grant Duff, M.P.
  - MALTA. By F. W. Rowell (late Special Commissioner).
  - A FAMILIAR COLLOQUY ON RECENT ART. By W. H. Mallock.
  - THE RELIGION OF THE GREEKS AS ILLUSTRATED BY GREEK INSCRIPTIONS (concluded). By C. P. Newton.
  - THE "FRIENDS OF THE FOREIGNER" SEVENTY YEARS AGO. By E. D. T. Wilson.
  - THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH WOMEN: a Reply to Mrs. A. Sutherland Orr. By Mrs. Fawcett.
  - EARLY RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENT. By C. F. Keary.
  - RECOLLECTIONS OF THE REVIVAL OF GREEK INDEPENDENCE. By the Right Hon. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe.
- C. Kegan Paul & Co. London.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for AUGUST, 1878. No. DCCLIV. Price 3s. 6d.

- Contents.**
- PRINCE BISMARCK. By One of his Countrymen.
  - JOHN CALDIGATE. Part V.
  - MISS CUSHMAN.
  - GORDON BALDWIN. Part II.
  - HALF-WAY TO ARCADY.
  - SUMMER IN THE HILLS.
  - ENGLISHMEN AND FRENCHMEN.
  - SLAUGHTERING THE SWORD.
  - THE TREATIES OF PEACE.
- W. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London.

On the 29th instant, price One Shilling, illustrated, THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for AUGUST.

- Contents.**
- BOY'S WIFE. By G. J. Whyte-Melville. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.
  - HELLAS AND CIVILIZATION. By Grant Allen.
  - ALBERT DÜRER. By Charles Pebody.
  - GILES'S TRAVELS IN CENTRAL AUSTRALIA. By Frederick A. Edwards.
  - SHE BENJAMIN BACKBITE. By Dutton Cook.
  - ALFRED DE MUSSET. By James Stothert.
  - ON A FAIR. By Austin Dobson.
  - THE CONGRESS AND ITS RESULTS. By Malcolm MacColl.
  - TABLE-TALK. By Sylvanus Urban, Gentleman.
- Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly, W.

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- THE HAUNTED HOTEL: a Mystery of Modern Venice. By Wilkie Collins. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.
  - THE MOON'S MYRIAD SMALL ORATORS. By Richard A. Proctor.
  - A CHANGE OF VIEWS. By James Payn.
  - BERNI. By Thomas Adolphus Trollope.
  - A PORTRAIT OF '33. By A. Lang.
  - THE FALSTAFF OF OSSIAN. By Standish O'Grady.
  - THE GOING OUT OF ALESSANDRO POZZONE. By Richard Dooling.
  - TWO MOODS. By Edgar Fawcett.
  - THE RETURN OF THE NATIVE. By Thomas Hardy. Illustrated by Arthur Hopkins.
- Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly, W.

SOCIAL NOTES.

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**SOCIAL NOTES.** Edited by S. C. HALL, F.S.A.

Leading Articles:—Transposition, William Howitt—Wills, Douglas A. Forbes—Rousseaun and Geneva, A. S. &c.

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No. 41, Catherine-street, and all Newsmen.

THE MAGAZINE of ART, for AUGUST, containing—

- "NEWGATE: COMMITTED FOR TRIAL."** From the Picture in the Royal Academy, by Frank Holl, A.R.A.
- RAGLAN CASTLE and the WYE.** By Sydney Hodges. With 6 Illustrations.
- SINERITY versus FASHION.** By Philostratus.
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- "THE AFRICAN."** Statue by Emanuele Caroli. From the Paris Exhibition of 1875.
- NOTES ON REMARKABLE KINDS OF ENGLISH POTTERY.** Salt-glazed White Ware. By R. H. Soden Smith, M.A. F.S.A. Illustrated.
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- TIME SHALL TRY.** Serial Story. By F. E. M. Notley.
- WHEN THE TIDE WAS HIGH.** Serial Story.
- Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Ludgate-hill, London.

JOURNAL of the INSTITUTE of ACTUARIES and ASSURANCE MAGAZINE. No. CXI. Price 2s. 6d.

- Contents:**
- Mr. CORNELIUS WALFORD on the Scientific Application of Data to the Purpose of Deducting Rates of Premium for Fire Insurance.
  - Mr. W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE on the Adjustment of Mortality Tables.
  - Mr. PETER GRAY—Remarks on a Problem in Life Contingencies (1848).
  - Home and Foreign Intelligence.
  - Correspondence.
- London: Charles & Edwin Layton, Fleet-street.

Price 7d. CHAMBERS'S JOURNAL, for AUGUST.

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SUNDAY, AUGUST 4.—Service in the Round  
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TUESDAY, AUGUST 6.—Morning, Sectional Meet-  
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## CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ADAMS'S LIVES OF ENGLISH PARTY LEADERS ..	103
LEEK'S ACCOUNT OF THE ABBEY OF PAISLEY ..	104
MAYERS ON CHINESE GOVERNMENT ..	106
TACITUS AND BRACCIOLINI ..	106
STEVENS'S CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN ..	108
DUNWELL'S COMMENTARY ON THE GOSPELS ..	109
HAVESHAW'S ANTIENNE EPIGRAMS ..	110
A PORTRAIT OF CARDINAL MORTON ..	110
NOVELS OF THE WEEK ..	111
RECENT VERSE ..	111
LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS ..	111—112
LIBRARIAN'S JUDGMENT; MOZARABIC RITUAL; NOTES FROM PARIS; SALE ..	112—114
LITERARY GOSSIP ..	115
SCIENCE—FONTAINE'S ELECTRIC LIGHTING; THOMAS OLDHAM; THE EXHIBITION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES AT PARIS; GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES; SOCIE- TIES; GOSSIP ..	115—118
FINE ARTS—PERKINS'S RAPHAEL AND MICHELANGELO; THE ROOF OF THE NAVE OF ST. ALBAN'S; GOSSIP ..	118—120
MUSIC—THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON; ENGLISH CON- CERTS IN PARIS; MUSICAL PITCH; GOSSIP ..	120—122
DRAMA—GOSSIP ..	122

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lections of correspondence and diaries as the 'Greville Memoirs' and earlier publications of the same sort, he has supplied copious and interesting extracts. He has tried, moreover, to write without prejudice. "I have certainly ventured to say a good word for that Whig party and those Whig principles which seem to me nowadays unjustly neglected," he honestly admits; but his Whig chivalry has not prevented him from patronizing Pitt, Canning, and Peel. Altogether Mr. Adams has done his best, as he says, "to supply a want," though it is difficult to share his hope that "these volumes will be accepted as a sufficiently succinct political history for ordinary purposes."

The work is divided into seven "books," treating severally of the public and private lives of Sir Robert Walpole, the Earl of Chatham, Burke, Fox, Pitt, Canning, and Peel, and as these are interspersed with short notices of less famous men, taken, with variations, from the biographical dictionaries, we have a tolerably complete view of the leading English politicians since the time of Queen Anne. Unfortunately, the "books" are neither complete nor compact enough to give really interesting memoirs of the principal men, and Mr. Adams's mode of meeting the difficulty, of having "to go over the same ground when two or three of the statesmen with whom his pages are occupied, have come in contact with each other," by "the introduction in every such case of additional details," is hardly satisfactory. We may be thankful, for instance, that the story of Fox's India Bill, which Burke helped to prepare and supported, is not told twice over in full; but it is rather confusing to have part of it in one biography and part in another; and the, till now, benighted "general reader" would better understand the progress of the Catholic Emancipation, if the whole narrative had been set forth once for all, instead of being broken into fragments to illustrate the careers of Fox, Pitt, Canning, and Peel. The fact is, Mr. Adams has attempted far more than he can do in undertaking to combine in one work both a series of biographies of "English Party-Leaders" and "a review of political history." Either task separately, might have over-taxed his powers; in trying to perform both he has produced a somewhat wearisome jumble. All that he tells about political history is told much more completely and accurately, and in a far more interesting way, in Sir Erskine May's sequel to Hallam; and had he been less ambitious, his biographies would probably have been much more readable than they are in their present form.

The work is very unequal, and, unfortunately for Mr. Adams's chance of interesting his general reader, the first "book" is the least attractive of the whole series. Mr. Ewald's 'Sir Robert Walpole' is simply a wordy *rifacimento* of Coxe; but it was not wise so soon to place a far inferior memoir in competition with it. Mr. Adams borrows freely from Mr. Lecky's yet more recent 'History of England in the Eighteenth Century,' and ekes out his narrative by copious citations of contemporary ballads and the repetition of such well known episodes as the South-Sea mania; but his 140 pages are tedious. It is a pity that he did not act upon his own very

correct assertion, that "it is unnecessary to sketch at any length the character of a statesman whose career has become a portion of English history; and the reader might justly accuse us of presumption in attempting a task which has already been accomplished by so many distinguished writers."

Equally correct, and equally worthy of Mr. Adams's own attention, is the remark with which he opens his "book" on William Pitt, Earl of Chatham:—

"The disadvantage to a writer is great when he traverses ground previously occupied by Macaulay. He cannot hope to improve upon what Macaulay has said. All he can do is to record a fact, recapitulate an argument, or correct the mistakes into which the brilliant essayist's partialities or prejudices may have led him."

Macaulay's two essays, delightful and instructive reading as they are, furnish by no means a complete or authentic biography of the elder Pitt, and there is yet room for such a work. Mr. Adams, however, has not supplied it. With help from Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's 'Life of William, Earl of Shelburne,' and other recent publications, he has been able to collect a good deal of interesting matter. "We think with Mr. Green," he is able to say about one episode. Both his extracts and his original notes would have shown commendable zeal in a student cramming up for an examination on the progress of English politics during the second half of last century. But they were not at all worth printing in their present crude form, if, indeed, any more artistic arrangement of them, without a good deal of additional research and of criticism based on intimate knowledge of the time, would have justified their being dished up for the use of the "general reader."

More excuse can be found, however, for Mr. Adams's account of the Earl of Chatham than for the "books" devoted by him to the younger Pitt, to Burke, and, longest of all, to Sir Robert Peel. Of each of these three men copious memoirs have appeared, besides shorter essays and sketches in abundance. The best that Mr. Adams can tell us about them is a dull and drawn-out reproduction of facts which are within every one's reach, and in nearly every case already told in far more graceful and attractive English than he can master.

The best of his seven memoirs is the shortest. If Charles James Fox has not been neglected by the historians and essayists, they have not dealt so tenderly with him as with some of his contemporaries, and the only work in the nature of a full biography of him is Lord Russell's overdone 'Memorials and Correspondence.' Whether it be that Mr. Adams in his enthusiasm for neglected Whiggism has really taken more pains to do this part of his task well, or that, having fewer earlier writers to compete with, he has been content to write more naturally, we cannot say, but his short account of the great Whig statesman is the most interesting thing in the book. There is, of course, nothing new in it, but its familiar quotations from Russell's 'Memorials,' from the 'Rockingham Correspondence,' from the 'Grenville Papers,' and other publications are judiciously made and well strung together. Here are unusually favourable specimens of Mr. Adams's style of writing:—

"Sir Robert Grant affirms that Mr. Fox's or-

tory was distinguished by the inimitable appearance, which it always wore, of perfect genuineness and sincerity. While the quality that gave character to Mr. Pitt's oratorical displays was greatness of soul, that which informed the speaking of his rival, says Grant, was depth of heart. This is probably a correct estimate; for Fox was a man of the liveliest sympathies and of great impressibility of disposition. Through the ordeal of a youth of dissipation and of a father's foolish indulgence, his generous nature passed unscathed; nor were his sensibilities deadened by a life of political action and party intrigue. He was always on the side of the weak and oppressed, and his parliamentary conduct was greatly influenced by his feelings. Thus he became naturally the defender of the colonies when struggling for their constitutional privileges, and of France when labouring to throw off the cruel fetters of an arbitrary government. He began life as a Tory, but we can now see that a man of his character would necessarily be attracted to the opposite party, with its traditions of civil and religious freedom. The great failure of his life, his coalition with Lord North, was in no small measure attributable to the strength of his affections, which made him willing to venture everything for the sake of his followers. To the depth of kindness in his nature was due his incessant effort for the abolition of the Slave Trade, a cause in which he laboured as assiduously and as disinterestedly as Wilberforce himself.

"In justice to the first Lord Holland it should be admitted that, though he taught his son some injurious political lessons which his son happily unlearned, he taught him also some very wise ones by which he greatly profited. Lord Holland was bred in the school of Walpole, and there he acquired that abhorrence of unnecessary war, that attachment to religious toleration, and that regard for the general interests of the community, which he transmitted to his son. Of the legacy thus inherited, Fox made a noble use. Into the political system of Walpole he infused an elevation and a generosity and a breadth which Walpole never knew. Much he gained from Burke; but, on the whole, his sympathies were wider than those of his Gamaliel, and, though more intimately connected with the aristocratic classes than he was, his inclinations were far more decidedly democratic. Fox was by no means an orthodox statesman. In his contempt for class-privileges he went beyond most of the leaders of his party. If he could be independent of the Court, he could also disregard at need the great Whig families. Had he lived in our own day he would have heartily accepted every point of the popular creed, and in the Liberal ranks would assuredly have been one of the foremost."

The most noteworthy incidents in Fox's private life, as well as in his political career, are set forth with some skill by Mr. Adams, and his memoir would be commendable as a magazine article. His account of Canning, moreover, though not so good, is superior to the rest of his volumes. It is true, as he says, that "a good biography of Canning, with a complete and authentic collection of his *jeux d'esprit* and political satires, would seem to be still wanting"; but, till that is produced, Mr. Adams's essay, if separated from its indifferent surroundings, might serve as a stopgap. Something much fuller is needed than Lord Dalling's brief and incomplete, though, as far as it goes, valuable sketch. Mr. Adams brings out several half-forgotten features in the life of the greatest English literary Prime Minister before Lord Beaconsfield, and there is some smartness in the occasional parallels that he draws between the statesman who died half a century ago and the present Premier. He points out all that was admirable in Canning, and cleverly apologizes for his faults.—

"At the outset of his career a calm observer would have been disposed to predict its certain failure. Everything was against him; except that he had already made some powerful friends. He was heavily weighted for the race he had set himself to run. No feature of his character, therefore, strikes us more than his persistency; that fixity of purpose which no obstacles could turn aside, and no discouragements weaken. By his political opponents he was frequently called 'an adventurer'; and in his celebrated speech at Liverpool he accepted the designation, though not with the meaning attached to it by his enemies. He was an adventurer, he said, in being one of the people; in presenting himself before the public only with the claims of character, unaccompanied by patrician patronage or party recommendation. 'If,' he said, 'to depend directly upon the people, as their representative in Parliament; if, as a servant of the Crown, to lean on no other support than that of public confidence,—if that be to be an adventurer, I plead guilty to the charge, and I would not exchange that situation, to whatever taunts it may expose me, for all the advantages which might be derived from an ancestry of an hundred generations.' But in another sense, and a sense nearer to that implied by the voice of faction, he was an adventurer. From the beginning of his career he aspired, not to place but to power. He resolved that his intellectual endowments should yield him a splendid return. Like a politician of our own day, who in not a few points resembles him, he was determined that the world should hear him; and that his should be the highest position in the empire to which a subject could attain. It was no ignoble ambition, for he was fully conscious of the responsibilities which such a position involves, and his keen vision saw the capabilities of boundless well-doing which such a position confers. To some it would have seemed a hopeless ambition, when all the chances against them, all the bars of circumstance and accident, were calmly weighed. But every strong mind is aware of its strength, and Canning knew that he had the strength, as well as the patience and the energy which deal with the most formidable obstacles as the waves deal with straws."

Again,—

"The truth is, that Canning, though sprung from the people, had no real sympathy with them, and little knowledge of them. He is not the first, certainly not the only, man of culture, who has evinced a disposition to govern with the strong hand. No doubt he wished the people to be happy and contented; but they were to take their happiness and contentment as their rulers thought fit, and not to indulge in criticisms on the blessed constitution which had enabled Canning to attain to political power. It is a fact that nowhere in his speeches will be found any large and liberal utterances; any of those elevated thoughts and broad views of political liberty which lent so precious a radiance to the speeches of Burke and Fox. They are bright with splendid invective, with flashes of airy wit, with gleams of playful fancy; but they all come from the head, not from the heart. They are deficient in earnestness, in enthusiasm; they are the speeches of an able politician, but not of a statesman of the first rank."

As we cannot think well of Mr. Adams's work as a whole, we are anxious to do justice to what is good in it. If he really intends to abandon book-making of the sort shown in 'The Bird World,' 'The Catacombs,' and 'Women of Fashion,' and to take to serious work, he should begin by studying afresh the subjects treated of in 'English Party Leaders and English Parties,' and then re-write the work in one volume instead of two. After that he may succeed in doing something else that will be profitable for the "general reader."

*The Abbey of Paisley, from its Foundation to its Dissolution, with Notices of the Subsequent History of the Church, and an Appendix of Illustrative Documents.* By J. Cameron Lees, D.D. (Paisley, Gardner.)

It is rare to meet with a book the author of which makes so little pretension to mediæval learning, and yet some amount of self-consciousness might have been pardoned in one who has discharged a difficult task so thoroughly. Dr. Lees has written us one of the best antiquarian works in Scottish literature, and yet we gather from the modesty which pervades it wherever an opinion has to be expressed, that he is almost absolutely unaware that what he has done is in any marked way superior to the vague and windy sketches from which all people who are not historical students have had to disentangle what little information they possess as to the history of many of our most famous churches and the towns which have grown beneath their shadow.

Paisley, the third town in Scotland in point of population and importance, as its "indwellers" will proudly tell you, owes its existence to the abbey, and the abbey was called into being by Walter, the son of Alan, Lord High Steward of Scotland, the man who gave the surname of Stewart, Stewart, or, in modern French spelling, Stuart, to the kingly race of which he was the progenitor. No wise critic would venture to tread the thorny path of the early Stewart genealogy; Dr. Lees walks warily therein, and for but a short distance, and, indeed, it behoves every one to pick his steps with the utmost caution, for many Scottish antiquaries have turned their attention to this matter, each has a divergent theory to account for the origin of the royal line, and tongues are yet bitter against those who promulgate what others call heresy on this important subject. For all purposes that can concern us here it may be taken as proven that Shakspeare's authority as a genealogist is unimpeachable, and that Walter, the son of Alan, the great Renfrewshire notable, was in very truth of the blood of Fleance, the son of Banquo. There is no let or hindrance to carrying up the pedigree as far as King Fero-dach, who is reported to have flourished sometime about the era of Alexander the Great, if the imagination so will, but history is not romance, and it must be borne in mind that, let Walter's forefathers have been who or what they may, he himself was an Englishman, from Shropshire, a younger son who had attached himself to the fortunes of David, the Scottish King. Walter, though pious as piety was counted in those days, was, we may be sure, not largely gifted in theological science. He lived in an age of abbey-founding, when the various religious orders competed eagerly with each other for new settlements. He did what was very natural in such a case, finding himself utterly unable to decide between the rival claims of Benedictines, Cistercians, Augustinians, and the rest, he permitted youthful associations to sway him. At Wenlock, in Shropshire, there was a house of Benedictines of that branch, of the order which followed the rule of Cluny. With the inmates of this house he may have been well acquainted during the English period of his life, and it is not improbable that, if ever he had any education in letters—a circumstance

which, without evidence to the contrary, there is no reason to doubt—that he acquired it within their walls. From this place he drew his colony of monks. The church that arose in consequence had a fourfold dedication. It was placed under the invocation of the blessed Virgin; of Saint James, the patron saint of Walter and his line; of Saint Milburga, a Saxon of the blood of the Mercian King Penda, whose remains were believed to work miraculous cures at the parent house of Wenlock; and, lastly, of Saint Mirin, an Irish or Scotch saint, contemporary with Columba, who was, no doubt, held in high esteem by the Renfrewshire bondmen long ere Walter became their lord. Of Mirin's life hardly any details are known. What the Aberdeen breviary tells is here reprinted, but the incidents are most of them quite unhistorical, though some are noteworthy as examples of the way in which our ancestors used to think when they turned their attention to biography. The notion that physical pain might, under certain circumstances, be transferred from one person to another is illustrated in a most entertaining manner in one of the lectures. The date when the first church was built is not known. It by no means follows that the monks would begin a stone church as soon as their foundation charter was sealed. In all probability their earliest temple, like that legendary one at Glastonbury, would be built of the materials that came first to hand, such as wood, turf, or wattles; and that a church worthy of their order and their founder would not be begun until the needful monastic offices were got into order. We have no means of telling what the first church was like, except from one single relic, which may be a fragment of it. The western door is First Pointed of good bold character; probably, however, the author may be mistaken in thinking he finds slight indications of Norman treatment therein. The architecture of Scotland and England was very nearly similar until the wars in the reign of Edward the First. The hatreds which these unhappy conflicts fostered led to a very marked divergence, and the decorated architecture of Scotland shows that its designers have been influenced by French rather than by English patterns. The old church perished, with the exception of the above-mentioned doorway, in 1307, during the War of Independence. "Anglici combusserunt Monasterium de Pasleto" is the laconic notice in Fordun, and no other scrap of evidence concerning the catastrophe has yet been discovered. There are too many testimonies to the ruthlessness with which the war was carried on, both by the English and the Scotch, to lead the reader to doubt the truth of the entry. It does not, however, stand quite alone. In the 'Black Book of Paisley' a manuscript chronicle which once belonged to the house, a hand has been drawn pointing to the above entry. Tradition would long linger in the abbey as to the details of the conflagration, and we cannot doubt, therefore, that this hand must be received in some sort as confirmatory. The present church, though sadly injured by centuries of neglect and wantonness, testifies that Paisley Abbey was once a noble early fifteenth-century building. The nave is even now perfect, but the choir and transept are roofless, and the cloisters and chapter-house so far ruined that Dr. Lees says

that the plan of them is in some degree conjectural. The nave is but ninety-six feet in length, while the choir is ninety feet. This disproportion would lead us to think that the eastern end had been used as a lady chapel. Whether this be so or not the author is undoubtedly mistaken in speaking as though it were the constant practice to put the high altar at "the extreme end of the church." There is also an error—a contradiction, in fact—when it is stated, without qualification, that monastic chapter-houses were eight-sided. Undoubtedly this was the common form, but there were exceptions, and, strange to tell, if the plan may be trusted, and we believe it to be the result of careful examination of the spot, the chapter-house of Paisley itself was quadrangular. Unhappily there are no fabric rolls to guide us as to the manner in which the church was built; such records are rare enough in England, and, as far as we at present remember, they have not been preserved in a single instance in the sister kingdom: had they been, we might have come on strange things, for, judging from one instance of the manner in which the Paisley monks "raised the wind," it is impossible to believe that they were troubled by any very rigorous scruples. In the fifteenth century, the king "gave and conferred on all officers, deputies, and servants of the Abbot of Paisley full power of holding tavern, and of selling wines within the gates of the monastery, at the will and pleasure of the Abbot, without any hindrance or disturbance from any of the lieges whatsoever." We are accustomed to bazaars and lotteries for purposes of "church-restoration," have known dogs offered for sale towards a fund for church building, and have heard of slaves in former times, in South Carolina, being "auctioned off" for the like holy purpose, but that a dignified ecclesiastic should have turned publican for such an end is quite new to us.

The history of the monastic community from its foundation till the fall of the religious houses is comprised in a small compass; as Paisley produced no chronicle of its own very little has come down to tell, and Dr. Lees understands his work too well to pad the meagre narrative with matter that has no sort of relation to the subject. He has, however, exercised a wise discretion in giving short notices of some of the royal and other Stewarts who sleep within the now desecrated choir. As an appendix to the volume he has also printed an hitherto inedited rental of the abbey for the year 1460, which contains a multitude of minute facts that will be of service to the student of social progress. Among others we have instances of the "Merchata Mulierum," which it is as well to note carefully, as so much nonsense has been written on the subject by persons who were utterly unacquainted with the times and the manners of the people among whom it arose. In the words of the late Mr. Cosmo Innes, it was "simply the tax paid by the different classes of bondmen and tenants and vassals when they gave their daughters in marriage, and thus deprived the lord of their services, to which he was entitled *jure sanguinis*." This and this only is the meaning of the phrase whenever it occurs in records whether English or Scotch, and all other meanings are mere dreaming or something worse. Marriage-payments of this kind existed in England to a comparatively late

period. We have come across an instance in the middle of the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The history of the church may be said to end with the Reformation, but that of the ministers and the people, so far as they were connected with the fabric, is continued till recent times. To many the annals of the last three centuries will be the most instructive part of the book. Everybody knows that the Scottish ministers were, when they had the power, cruel and tyrannical, after a manner which led Mr. Buckle to think of Spain when he wished for a fit basis of comparison; but few people have hitherto been aware how miserably teasing they were. Of the stake, the gibbet, and the disembowelling-knife we have heard so often that we are not thankful when they are brought once more before the eyes; but it is good for readers to know some of the other modes of torture, less physically revolting perhaps, but not less cruel, which were inflicted in the seventeenth century on persons everybody would now regard as innocent. It is a difficult thing to realize that any human being could have endured, or any set of men have practised, the wretched "gnagging" torture which, after years of suffering, brought about the death of the Countess of Abercorn. She was suspected of Papistry, and was, there can be no doubt, a Roman Catholic, though, as far as we can make out, the fact was never clearly proved. Her tormentors were of the strictest Presbyterian persuasion, and most likely good men, yet a more tragic story can hardly be found in the annals of persecution. Margaret Clitherow, who was pressed to death at York, is not perhaps more deeply to be commiserated. After years of suffering the miserable woman "reached Paisley worn out and broken down, suffering from *squalor carceris*, and died there shortly after her arrival. . . . She was a victim of odious ecclesiastical persecution, and any who read her history may find in it another illustration of the saying of Milton . . . 'new Presbyter is but old Priest writ large.'" Many people are apt at times to think that there still lingers in the Church of Scotland some remains of that persecuting spirit which has been the greatest curse that Christian Europe has ever known. It may be so; perhaps it is not quite stamped out anywhere. It is evident, however, that the "Minister of St. Giles, Edinburgh," has as healthy a detestation of it as any one could wish. The following comment on the doings of the Kirk during the reign of James the First is worthy of attention as the deliberate conviction of one whose historical knowledge and experience of modern ecclesiastical life give him a sound basis for his opinion:—

"These extracts might be largely extended, but those we have given are sufficient to show what was the discipline of the Kirk in the years succeeding the Reformation, and how strict was the surveillance the clergy exercised over all within their jurisdiction. The people lived under an iron rule. If the priests chastised them with whips, the Presbyters used scorpions. The days of such a rule, it may perhaps be thought, are past for ever; but it is the tendency of all ecclesiastical bodies to descend from the sphere of the spiritual to that of the secular, and were a powerful and united church set up in Scotland again, as some seem anxious to see, scenes not unlike some of those to which we have referred would probably be re-enacted."

We have detected two errors, one very minute, the other of really vast proportions.

The Gilbertine Monastery of Sixile or Six-Hills, as the place is now called, was not in Yorkshire, as stated, but in Lincolnshire, very near to Market Rasen. This is the minute error; the large one is the omission of an index. Surely Dr. Lees does not wish to emulate the fame of the seventeenth-century torturers he condemns, and yet what other solution of his conduct is possible? He has written so good a book that all studious persons who possess it will constantly have the wish to refer to it, a desire they cannot gratify without a most alarming amount of quite needless trouble. Is it really too late to remedy the defect? At all events an index might be published separately.

*The Chinese Government: a Manual of Chinese Titles, Categorically Arranged and Explained, with an Appendix.* By William Frederick Mayers, Chinese Secretary to Her Britannic Majesty's Legation at Peking. (Trübner & Co.)

THE present work furnishes additional evidence, if any were needed, of the loss which students of Chinese have sustained by the recent death of Mr. Mayers. Eastern kingdoms are proverbially notorious for the profusion of their official titles and for their wealth of synonyms, and in neither respect does China yield to any of her neighbours. From the Emperor down to the police-runner, the holder of every office possesses a multiplicity of titles, some highflown, some honorific, and some descriptive. These present a substantial difficulty to the translator of Chinese documents, and when, as in history, not only the existing titles but those employed under former dynasties have to be rendered into English the difficulty becomes most embarrassing. At an early stage in the study of the language this perplexity became so apparent that Dr. Morrison devoted a portion of his 'View of China,' to the subject, and in his own and in subsequent dictionaries attempts have been made to smooth the path of the student in this direction. But these helps have been proved to be insufficient, and it was lately officially suggested to Sir Thomas Wade by the Consul at Shanghai that a key to the designations in use, in both Chinese and English, for the titles of public functionaries should be prepared for the use of interpreters. Acting on this suggestion, Mr. Mayers, as he tells his readers in his Preface, compiled the work before us.

Beginning with the Emperor, who enjoys seven titles, Mr. Mayers goes through the several ranks of concubines, the imperial kindred, and the court officials. Many of the titles of these notables are derived from the Manchoo, and would therefore be quite unintelligible without the explanations given. Others, again, are equally obscure, owing to their original meanings having been lost in the lapse of ages. No doubt, for instance, the title of *Fu ma*, or *lit.* an extra horse harnessed outside the shafts of a carriage, by which the husband of an imperial princess is designated, originally bore reference to certain, probably honorary, duties which he was expected to perform, but these have long since disappeared, and the title alone remains to puzzle students, who find in the native texts mention of *Fu mas* in connexion with events with which horses can have nothing in common.

In a vast majority of cases the titles are cumbersome and highflown, but none the less intelligible, and even the imperial tombs share in the general laudatory epithets. The mausolea in which the present dowager empresses are to rest are now in preparation, and have been christened by their future occupants as "The Happy Land of a Myriad Years."

One of the most noticeable features in the government of China is that it has survived unchanged through all the revolutions and changes of dynasty which have been effected since it was first instituted. From time immemorial the provinces have been self-governing and self-supporting. Each province supports its own army and navy and collects its own taxes; and, as Mr. Mayers says,—

"The central government may be said to criticize rather than to control the action of the twenty-one provincial administrations, wielding, however, at all times the power of immediate removal from his post of any official whose conduct may be found irregular, or considered dangerous to the stability of the state."

When the first sovereign of the present Manchoo dynasty ascended the throne, he wisely left untouched the system which he found in force, and it is only in some of the details of the Central Government that any traces still survive of the revolution which was then effected. The Military Council which directed the movements of the invading armies still exists in name, but with the establishment of peace it exchanged its warlike functions for those of the Grand Council of State, and some titles of honour acquire additional distinction by being in the language of the conquerors. One such title, that of *Baturu*, has lately been conferred on Mr. Mesny, who for many years has served with the Chinese army in the province of Kweichow. Mr. Mayers supplies much curious information about the formation of the various special departments, the most important of which, the Tsung-le Yamun, was brought into existence in consequence of the new relations with foreign powers inaugurated by the treaties of 1860. All foreign affairs are transacted at this office, over which presides Prince Kung, the brother of the late Emperor, Heen-fung. The enormous extent of the Chinese Empire, which embraces Manchuria, Mongolia, and Tibet, together with the tribute-paying nations of Corea, Anam, Burmah, and Nepal, necessitates the adoption of various systems of administration, suited to the requirements of each dependency, and the government has accomplished no small achievement in having kept its hand so securely on so many widely scattered states. For acquiring information on these and kindred subjects Mr. Mayers's position at Peking afforded him peculiar advantages; and he made the most of them. Almost all the information contained in the work before us is new to European readers. As we have indicated, its pages are not made up of dry lists of titles and ranks, but are full of varied and accurate information on subjects about which very little is known, but which are destined before long to force themselves upon the attention of the civilized world.

*Tacitus and Bracciolini: The Annals forged in the Fifteenth Century.* (Diprose & Bateman.)

THE writer of this book has devoted upwards of four hundred pages to proving that Poggio

Bracciolini forged the *Annals* generally ascribed to Tacitus. The very size of the book shows that the writer is peculiar. If the *Annals* were a forgery, the fact could be demonstrated in a hundred pages with equal certainty and with much more clearness than in four hundred. But the writer of this book has a dislike to a straightforward argument. He reminds us of the conjurers who undertake in their magic temples to turn lumps of sugar into pigeons. The lumps of sugar are exhibited with great deliberation. They are enclosed within some vessel. The conjurer then turns the attention of the onlookers to other objects quite different. A long interval takes place, lightened up by stories and distracting performances, and at length he steps up to the covered vessel, makes a few flourishes, the cover is withdrawn, and lo, the lumps of sugar are gone, and veritable pigeons are there! How the trick has been done the spectator knows not. All he knows is that it has been done. The writer of this book promises to convince the reader that Poggio Bracciolini wrote the *Annals*. He then goes into numerous digressions and irrelevant inquiries, and at the end assures him that the forgery has been proved. The reader is in a somewhat different position from the conjurer's spectators. He cannot see that the trick has been done. He feels assured that the writer has convinced himself that the *Annals* are a forgery, but the further his apparent arguments are examined, the more surprising appears the amount of self-delusion of which he is capable. This diffuseness of the writer renders it somewhat difficult to give our readers an idea of the book, but the main features of his failure may be noted.

The *Annals* of Tacitus are known to us only through two manuscripts, one of which contains the first six books, the other the last six and the five books of the histories. There are, indeed, other manuscripts in existence, but all critics have come to the conclusion that they are merely copies of the one or other of these two manuscripts. Now the first step in the proof that Poggio forged the *Annals* would be to show that these manuscripts are forgeries. Our writer deals with the second manuscript first. This manuscript is generally said to belong to the eleventh century. The writer of this book supposes that Poggio Bracciolini, Niccolo Niccoli, and Lamberteschi combined to forge it for the sake of obtaining a large sum of money from Cosmo de' Medici. Bracciolini, according to the supposition, was to have the money, because he was to be writer of the book. Now what the writer would be expected to do would be to advance some proof that Bracciolini was at one time the owner of the manuscript, but not one sentence has been adduced to this effect. The utmost that can be proved is that he had the loan of the manuscript. The next thing that he should do would be to prove that Bracciolini sold the manuscript to Cosmo de' Medici. But, of course, if he cannot prove that Bracciolini possessed it, he cannot prove that he sold it. And he does not make the slightest attempt to prove that the Italian scholar sold it. Indeed it is certain that Bracciolini never did sell it. The writer of the book notices the fact that Niccolo Niccoli at his death "left to the public in the same city [Florence] his

own manuscripts which he had accumulated at great cost and with much pains." Among these books was this manuscript of Tacitus, written in Lombard characters, if we are to believe the book itself, for in the beginning of it is this note, "Conventus S. Marci de Florentia Ordinis Prædicatorum de hereditate Nicolai Nicolii Florentini viri doctissimi."

The reader may like to see a specimen of the arguments on which our author bases his theory that Bracciolini forged this manuscript. Here are the two strongest. Bracciolini wrote to Niccolò Niccoli about a proposal made to him by Lamberteschi, who, he says,—"will endeavour to procure for me in three years 500 gold squins. If he will make it 600, I will at once close with his proposal. He holds forth sanguine hopes about several future profitable contingencies, which, I am inclined to believe, may probably be realized; yet it is more prudent to covenant for something certain than to depend on hope alone." Speaking further on in the letter about Lamberteschi, he says, "I like the occupation to which he has invited me, and hope I shall be able to produce something worth reading; but for this purpose, as I tell him in my letters, I require the retirement and leisure that are necessary for literary work."

What could Bracciolini contemplate as being worth reading except the forged Annals! But the matter is rendered quite certain in the opinion of our writer by the following passage in a letter of later date:—

"I want you to have no distrust: give me the leisure and the time for 'writing that HISTORY' (the nearest approach this to a disclosure of the grand secret so frequently hinted at by him in the London letters of the spring and summer of 1422), and I will do something you will approve. My heart is in the work, though I question my powers. . . . When I reflect on the merits of the ancient writers of history, I recoil with fear from the undertaking' (mark that); 'though, when I consider what are the writers of the present day, I recover some confidence in the hope that, if I strive with all my might, I shall be inferior to few of them.'"

The writer makes short work with the manuscript of the first six books. This manuscript is variously assigned to the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries. Ritter has adduced a passage from the 'Annales Fuldenses' at the year 852 in which there is clear reference to the Annals of Tacitus. He thinks it likely that the monks of Fulda had in their hands the very copy of the Annals from which our text is now taken, and his conjecture is probable. But, be that as it may, it has every mark of being an old manuscript. Then all testimony goes to affirm that the manuscript did not leave Germany till the beginning of the sixteenth century, long after Poggio was dead. The evidence here is of the most positive character. There is not only no proof that Poggio ever saw it, but the most conclusive proof that he could not have seen it. This fact does not disturb our writer much. Poggio forged the later books of the Annals. The earlier books were written by the same person that wrote the later, and therefore they were written by Poggio Bracciolini. Such is the writer's way of dealing with the manuscripts.

The next difficulty that lay in our author's way is the testimony which ancient writers bear to the Annals. But he is equal to the occasion. Jerome alludes to the Annals. There can be no doubt that the passage refers to that book, but, says our author, the passage

is a forgery. Sulpicius Severus evidently uses the Annals. No, says our author, Bracciolini used Sulpicius Severus, and he gives as a reason what we consider an average specimen of his critical powers. The Annals have "ubi defecissit dies"; Sulpicius Severus, "cum defecissit dies." The plagiarism of the Annals is proved by the circumstance that the writer of the Annals mars "the grammatical correctness by substituting for 'cum,' which strictly signifies 'when,' 'ubi,' which strictly signifies 'where'!"

After thus showing how he deals with the external evidence, we should proceed to discuss the writer's treatment of the internal. But it is impossible to give anything like an adequate idea of the numerous absurdities which are adduced as arguments. They straggle over the whole book, and often show a marvellous power of imagination. We can only attempt specimens.

His very first argument indicates the character of the book. He appeals to the opening words of the Histories, "Initium mihi operis Servius Galba iterum Titus Vinius consules erunt. Nam post conditam urbem octingentos et viginti prioris ævi annos multi auctores rettulerunt." On this he remarks:—

"After this admission, it is absolutely unaccountable that he should revert to the year since the building of the City 769, and continue writing to the year 819, going over ground that, according to his own account, had been gone over before most admirably, every one of the numerous historians having written in his view 'with an equal amount of forcible expression and independent opinion'—'pari eloquentia ac libertate.' Thus, by his own showing, he performed a work which he knew to be superfluous in recounting events that occurred in the time of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero."

The writer had merely to read the next sentence in Tacitus to know how utterly false his statement of the case is,—"*postquam bellatum apud Actium atque omnem potentiam ad unum conferri pacis interfuit, magna illa ingenia cessare.*" Tacitus's references to the historians of Rome are confined to the period anterior to the time of Augustus, and therefore he performed no superfluous work in recounting the deeds of the reigns of Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, and Nero.

A similar carelessness in the treatment of his author may be seen in another case. In the Annals Tacitus asserts that the will of Augustus named Tiberius and Livia as his heirs. The Histories say that Augustus "placed next to himself in dignity his nephew Marcellus, then his son-in-law Agrippa, presently his grandsons, and last his stepson, Tiberius Nero." The writer of this book sees an irreconcilable contradiction between these two statements. Is it possible that the writer was ignorant that at the time of Augustus's death Marcellus, Agrippa, and his grandsons were dead, and that therefore it would be absurd to expect their names in the will of the Emperor?

The main argument which the writer employs to prove that Tacitus could not have written the Annals is that errors occur in the work such as no Roman would have committed. He accuses Tacitus of "incorrectness about the career of such a distinguished member of the Augustan family as Julia, the wife of Tiberius." He says that "she is spoken of as having died in the first year of the reign of Tiberius"; and then he quotes

a passage from the fourth book of the Annals, "*Per idem tempus Julia obiit quam neptem Augustus . . . damnaverat.*" The writer does not seem to know that "per idem tempus" is the year 28 A.D., the fourteenth of the reign of Tiberius, and that the Julia who was the wife of Tiberius was not the granddaughter but the daughter of Augustus. A writer who can thus make mistakes which the slightest attention to the passages quoted by himself would have prevented can easily find mistakes anywhere, if he is so inclined.

Here is another: "Monuments as well as coins," he says, "may be relied upon for correcting errors made by historians." This is introductory to a correction of the statement of Tacitus that twelve famous cities of Asia were destroyed by an earthquake that took place during the night. Pliny makes exactly the same statement. But the writer of this book thinks that Tacitus is wrong. We must give his own words:—

"There is a monument at Puteoli erected in the time of Tiberius, A.D. 30, containing the names of fourteen cities in Asia Minor that were destroyed by a series of earthquakes that took place during seven years in the course of the reign of Tiberius, the first being Cilicia (Nipp. i. 233), which was destroyed A.D. 23, and the last and greatest of all being Ephesus, which was reduced to ruins A.D. 29."

The writer has the merit of being the first discoverer of the city of Cilicia. It is scarcely necessary to say that the name is not on the monument, which also says nothing of the dates of the earthquakes. He also makes an unintentional acknowledgment of the genuineness of the Annals, for the date of the destruction of Cibra (the writer's Cilicia), 23 A.D., is based solely on an inference from a passage in the Annals.

We select a third specimen:—

"In the Twelfth Book Lollia Paulina is made to consult the Colophonian Oracle of Apollo Clarius respecting the nuptials of the Emperor Claudius: '*interrogatumque Apollinis Clari simulacrum super nuptiis Imperatoris*' (An. xii. 22). How could this be? when Strabo, who lived in the time of Augustus, tells us that in his day that oracle no longer existed, only the fame of it, for his words are:—'*The grove of Apollo Clarius, in which there used to be the ancient oracle.*' This is quite convincing that Tacitus could not have written those words."

Now, whatever Strabo may have meant by his statement, we have the authority of Pliny that the oracle did exist in his day. And furthermore the writer might have found proof of its existence in the inscriptions of his native land. There is now a stone in the Newcastle Museum, found in Housesteads, with the inscription, "*Dis Deabusque secundum interpretationem oraculi Clari Apollinis,*" in which all recent scholars have recognized the oracle of the Clarian Apollo. The writer can scarcely deny that this stone is of later date than the age of Tiberius. Besides this there are two passages in the Annals on the Clarian Apollo, one in the second book, the other in the twelfth. His argument might be of weight, if it were sound, against the passage in the second book, for Tacitus there refers to the oracle as existing near Colophon, but in the twelfth book it is only the statue of the Clarian Apollo that was consulted, and in all probability that statue was at Rome, and, at any rate, might exist, though the oracle did not exist.

In his criticisms the writer's ignorance comes out everywhere. He is wrong in regard to the legal age at which Romans could obtain the questorship and the higher offices during the time of the Empire. He is wrong about the Augustales. He assures us that the first Florentine manuscript contains all the extant books of the Annals, though it contains only the first six. He asserts that the second has special titles, though all the collators say that it is "anepigraphus." He informs us that Tacitus derived the form of the perfect in *ere* from Quintus Curtius! He affirms that Tacitus "never resorted" to Virgil, though there are many traces of Virgil in Tacitus, and one undoubted quotation in the Agricola. These are some of the wonderful things that adorn this book.

The writer frequently quotes and translates Latin. Some of his translations are remarkable, and his readings of ancient texts are equally remarkable. To take two instances: from Tertullian he quotes correctly "mendaciorum loquacissimus," but translates "the most loquacious of liars," and from Ammianus Marcellinus he gives us "Salustium Prefectum promotum in Galliam missus est," rendering the new deponent verb "Julian promoted him to be Prefect, and sent him into Gaul."

The book is also full of strange opinions. The author thinks that a large number of our Latin authors are forgeries, but does not condescend to particulars, naming only Velleius Paterculus as probably a forgery, and the astronomical poem of Manilius as certainly one. But to console us for this sad state of matters he gives us strong assurance in regard to Greek books.—

"While we may be confident," he says, "that we possess the works of all those high and gifted spirits who adorned that bright period which extends from Homer and Hesiod to Plato and Aristotle,—and, again, the works of all those Greeks who flourished from the death of Alexander the Great to the death of Augustus Cæsar, the brightest of whom were Menander, Theocritus, Polybius, Strabo, and a gorgeous array of philosophers, sophists, and rhetoricians,—we can be by no means sure that we have the real works of the Roman classics."

We feel sure that many scholars will unite with us in the request that our author will produce his copy of all the works of Menander.

The book is decidedly amusing. The writer has read widely in an inaccurate way. He has gathered together a great mass of curious undigested learning, and he has fallen into all kinds of odd and eccentric opinions. He evidently has great delight in airing these peculiarities, and has a deep sense of the grandeur of his work. Notwithstanding the inaccuracies, the book produces the impression that the author is a pleasant and cultivated man, and that he might have been worse employed than in proving that Poggio Bracciolini wrote the Annals of Tacitus.

*The Crimean Campaign with the Connaught Rangers, 1854-55-56.* By Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Stevens. With a Map. (Griffith & Farran.)

It may be said without exaggeration that there is a regular Crimean literature, but this addition to it will be none the less welcome because it has many elder brothers. The 88th have always borne the reputation

of being rather unruly in quarters. Be that as it may, they have ever been distinguished by excessive combativeness, and so keen was their desire to take part in the Crimean war that, when the regiment paraded for embarkation, not a man was absent, although nearly a sixth of the regiment had failed to answer their names at tattoo the previous night. Passing over the voyage out, and the dreary sojourn in cholera-stricken Bulgaria, we come to the landing in the Crimea, which commenced on the 14th of September, 1854. In the interval between that day and the 20th, on which date the battle of the Alma was fought, six men of the Connaught Rangers died of cholera, which, notwithstanding the voyage and the excitement of active service, still clung to the army. Just as the regiment went into action on the 20th it was joined by Capt. Norton, who had been left behind ill at "Old Fort." He had come up on a gun limber, but when, at Bulganac, the battery came into action, Capt. Norton—

"was put down at a neighbouring post-house where Lord Raglan and his staff were going to pass the night. Capt. Norton, feeling very unwell, had, it seemed, gone into the post-house, whence he was sent out by an aide-de-camp, who said that he must make room for Lord Raglan. His lordship met them at the door, and sent them back again, saying to one of his staff, 'You must not turn him out, but find a corner for him somewhere.' Lord Raglan came up to see him, brought him a cup of tea, and asked if he could do anything for him, subsequently sending him an arm-chair, and the next morning some tea and toast."

The 88th did not take an active part in the battle of the Alma, and owing to an unfortunate mistake—a mistake of the brigadier's, not of the colonel's—it failed to come into close contact with the Russians at a critical period of the action. When nearly parallel with the right flank of the Russian field-work, the brigadier, believing, it is said, the helmets of some Russian infantry columns to be those of cavalry, ordered the 88th to form square. The blunder soon became apparent, but much precious time was lost in reforming line, and, when the regiment resumed its advance, the battle was virtually over. At Inkerman the Connaught Rangers were hotly engaged, and greatly distinguished themselves. Two companies, separated from the rest of the regiment, chased a large body of Russians till their further advance was checked by a five-foot wall. On the other side could be plainly seen several Russian columns and some artillery. The impetuous Rangers were not, however, to be stopped by either a wall or overwhelming numbers, and sixteen of them got over the wall. "Of these men—some sixteen in number—none survived; the bodies of these brave fellows were found on the following day thus far in advance all bayoneted." One of the officers, Capt. Crosse, had a marvellous escape. When his company retired he found himself surrounded by a knot of Russians. Nothing daunted, he shot four with his revolver:—

"a fifth bayoneted Capt. Crosse in the leg, and fell over him, bending the bayonet in the wound, and at the same time pulling Capt. Crosse on the top of him; a sixth man then charged him, but with his sword he was enabled to cut along the Russian's firelock on to his hands, compelling him to turn back. Capt. Crosse at once got up and made off, but was again attacked by the Russian whom he had just encountered, and again drove

him back; he then fell in with his colour-sergeant (Cooney), Privates Samuel Price, and John Gascoigne, Light Company, and Pat Daly, of the Grenadier Company, and another man who had come to look for Capt. Crosse; as there was no officer with the company, Sergeant Cooney was sent to rejoin it, but Privates Price, Gascoigne, and Daly retired with Capt. Crosse and defended him against the continued attacks of the Russians; they then met some bandmen of the 49th Regiment with a stretcher, who carried Capt. Crosse to the camp, the three privates of the 88th rejoining their companies."

Like the remainder of the army the Connaught Rangers suffered during the winter severe privations. There was not only a dearth of clothing, boots, and fuel, but of cooking utensils. Requisition after requisition was sent on to the Quartermaster-General's department, but always to meet with the same reply—"none in store." It is true that the men themselves were partly to blame, for they had thrown away their camp-kettles as they were going into action at the Alma. But these camp-kettles, clumsy things at the best, had been issued without any straps or means of attaching them. No wonder that the men threw them away. Moreover, "the day after the action at Alma all kettles worth having were picked up, and also some Russian ones of a kind superior to ours." The green coffee issued by the commissariat could only be roasted in the mess tins, which fell to pieces in the process, leaving the owner quite destitute of means for cooking his food:—

"After returning from a long spell of duty in the trenches or on picket, thoroughly wet through and completely fagged out, a man must first collect fuel where he could, as none was issued by the Commissariat at that time; to effect this he was obliged to go a long distance, to Inkerman, to dig up roots or to cut brushwood, which daily became more scarce, and where many a poor fellow was killed or wounded by the Russians through being compelled to go too far to the front. Many, however, were unfortunately too weak or over fatigued to do this, and ate the salt pork raw, or lived upon biscuit; consequently numbers of the men died of illness, produced by this unwholesome and insufficient food, if not actually from starvation."

Towards Christmas the Colonel managed to purchase at Balaklava some large tins, which he converted into boilers, and after this the 88th fared better. But surely this fact is discreditable to the quartermaster-general's department, which ought, if the tins were procurable, to have itself obtained them. Such a proceeding would have, however, been a violation of the principles of red tape, and in consequence much avoidable misery was inflicted on the troops:—

"Scurvy was rife in the army, and to check its progress Lord Stratford de Redcliffe sent up a ship-load of vegetables. The latter, however, not being included in the regulation rations, the Commissariat refused to issue them, and they were thrown into the harbour."

On the 18th of June a splendid instance of the attachment of the British soldier to his officers occurred. Capt. Forman, of the Rifle Brigade, was killed far in advance of the trenches. He had previously served in the 88th, so one of the soldiers who had belonged to his company in the 88th volunteered to bring in his body:—

"This brave soldier attempted to reach Capt. Forman by crawling along, and pushing a gabion before him as a protection; but he was quickly

observed by the enemy, and the gallant fellow was soon killed."

The name of this humble hero deserves to be recorded. It was John Dempsey.

The account of the unsuccessful attack of the 8th of September is extremely instructive and interesting. One important fact may be noted, namely, that though we held the salient of the Redan for an hour and a half, no reinforcements were sent from the trenches, only 280 yards distant. Indeed, it is impossible to conceive greater want of arrangement or an affair more badly managed throughout. No real attack ought to have been made on the Redan, which became untenable as soon as the Malakhoff fell; but, as the attack was made, regiment after regiment should have been pushed forward to aid the stormers.

The book is evidently the work of a practical and observant soldier, and its interest will remain fresh as long as a simple narrative of heroic deeds and suffering nobly borne possesses any charm.

*The Four Gospels as interpreted by the Early Church: a Commentary on the Authorized English Version of the Gospel according to S. Matthew, S. Mark, S. Luke, and S. John, compared with the Sinaitic, the Vatican, and Alexandrine MSS., and also with the Vulgate.*  
By F. H. Dunwell, B.A. (Clowes & Sons.)

THERE are various ways of interpreting the Gospels. Some import into them theological opinions, which they have derived from education or tradition. Others expound them in the light of what is supposed to be philosophy, and eliminate the supernatural element which they contain. Others, and they are the few, try to bring out the meaning intended by the writers themselves, without respect to creeds or systems of divinity, neither sliding over difficulties perfunctorily nor dwelling upon the obvious and plain. Throwing themselves back into Judæa, amid the scenes and localities described, they bring forth the sense of the speakers with as much probability as the records permit, always looking to the state of these records, their genesis, composition, tendencies, and times. The task is encumbered with difficulties. Of all parts of the New Testament, the Gospels present the greatest obstacles to a satisfactory interpretation. The most important, they are also the hardest to understand. Critical ability and learning may be expended on them without adequate result. To such a process, indeed, they have been already submitted; yet they are still unexhausted. Few commentaries upon them have appeared, either in German or French, which possess great value; and in English there is none that can be pronounced excellent.

The object of the big book before us is to bring forth the interpretations which the Gospels received from the early Church. In addition to the works of the fathers, constant references are made to the commentaries of Erasmus, Jansenius, Maldonatus, Cornelius à Lapide, Grotius, and Bengel. Concerning the chronology and order of events modern harmonists are cited, such as Greswell, Wieseler, and Robinson. Rabbinical traditions illustrating the meaning of the evangelists are quoted from Lightfoot.

The character of the work is apparent: its tendency is ecclesiastical. High Church theo-

logy is imported into the Gospels. The Nicene and Athanasian Creeds are made the foundation of the evangelical teaching; or the latter is expounded in essence by their statements. The early writers of the Church are the best interpreters of the Gospels, according to Mr. Dunwell. He has, therefore, used them to show the original meaning. His pages are studded with a mystic, metaphysical, half-Romish doctrine, that lies heavily upon the gospel narratives. This is not exposition proper; far from it. It is the introduction of later dogmas and distinctions into previous records. The early fathers were not good interpreters of Scripture. The times in which they lived, the controversies they were engaged in, their education and habits, were unfavourable to an impartial exegesis. Mr. Dunwell's book is, in the main, one of extracts from writers representing a school of thought alien to the genius of the gospel; and the lumbering lore he gives is a small help to the real understanding of the sacred document. He has not indeed neglected modern authors entirely; but all he uses belong to one side. His range of vision is limited. It is curious to look at the sources of his extracts, among which are the *Dublin Review*, the *Church Quarterly Review*, with the *Quarterly* and the *Edinburgh*, Dr. Pusey, R. J. Wilberforce, Dr. Newman, Canon Liddon, Dean Burgon, &c. Long citations from Bishop Bull, Richard Hooker, Joseph Mede, and E. S. Ffoulkes swell out the pages.

The following specimens show the nature of the commentary:—

"And the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. In ancient times 'gates' generally implied a strongly built or fortified city, and hence the word 'gates' came to stand alone for a city. Numberless examples of this occur in the Old Testament. Dividing the whole rational creation into two parts—the kingdom of God, or His Church, and the kingdom of Satan, or of hell—Jesus promises that the gates of hell, or the kingdom of Satan, shall never prevail against His kingdom, the Church founded on Jesus, God and Man. But the Church against which 'the gates of hell' shall never prevail is not a society of men voluntarily associated for a longer or shorter time, according to inclination, for mutual help and instruction, and held together by the suppression of all definite belief. The Church of Christ is a corporate body, supernaturally united to each other in the closest of bonds; one condition of membership with which is the belief that Jesus is God and Man, with a provision made, from the very beginning, for the appointment of its rulers and officers, who are invested with almost unlimited spiritual and supernatural power, all of which is supplied for the eternal salvation of the members of this body."

On John x. 3 we have the following comment:—

"The Porter is the Holy Spirit. He openeth when by His influence He draws men into the Church of God, or when He reveals to them the meaning of Holy Scripture. Faith to believe in Jesus as the Son of God, the Saviour of the world, is especially the gift of the Holy Spirit. If the expression 'the Porter openeth' is to be applied to Jesus, who is the Shepherd, the Good Shepherd, it must be in a sense different from that in which it is understood of others. It may be that He opened to Jesus, when at His baptism He descended upon Him, and bore witness that He was the Son of God, and thus openly and before men gave Him a commission to be the Head over the Church, the Good Shepherd of the fold. It may also refer to the public sanction which all through His ministry the Holy Spirit gave to

Jesus, by working cures and miracles and casting out devils at His will and command."

It is superfluous to remark that the difficult and important questions which the Gospels present in many instances are either touched slightly or unsatisfactorily treated. They are often dismissed with a quotation from a writer who does not at all resolve them. Sometimes their full extent and force are unperceived. The compiler, having small critical faculty, does not select authors for citation who have the faculty largely. This is apparent from the long comments on Matt. xxvi. 20, which are full of inaccurate statements borrowed for the most part from incompetent writers:—

"The expression 'but that they might eat the Passover' (ἀλλ' ἵνα φάγωσι τὸ πάσχα) doubtless means that they might continue to keep the Passover Feast, and offer the Chagigah sacrifices, which must be offered in the course of a few hours."

Here Cornelius à Lapide and Wieseler are referred to. The expression "that they might eat the Passover" does not refer to the entire Passover Feast. In all passages where it occurs (Matt. xxvi. 17, Mark xiv. 12, Luke xxii. 11, comp. 2 Chron. xxx. 18) it means the Paschal supper. The Hebrew word from which the Greek πάσχα is taken denotes the same thing in Deuteronomy xvi. 2, 2 Chron. xxxv. 7, 9. Thus the expedient resorted to will not stand.

Again, the very first sentence in the long quotation from Wieseler is incorrect. "It is granted that the last supper here recorded (John xiii. 1, 2) is identical with the Paschal supper of the Synoptists." No true critic grants this; for the passage itself clearly distinguishes the πάσχα (verse 1) and the δείπνον (verse 2). Another place, where an author is cited and approved, though he gives a false interpretation, occurs in page 709, where Lightfoot's reference of the participle ἐρχόμενον to ἀνθρώπων cannot be sustained.

Examples of erroneous interpretation are very numerous. Several of them are perverse enough, such as the explanation of "immediately after," in Matt. xxiv. 29, which is interpreted not "according to man's reckoning," but according to "God's estimate," so as to include long duration and even other elements.—

"All these things He says will take place immediately after (εὐθέως μετὰ) the tribulation of those days, or, in other words, that the end of the world and the Day of Judgment would immediately succeed the desolation and destruction of Jerusalem. Eighteen hundred years have passed, and none of the changes here foretold have taken place. This naturally suggests the inquiry whether we rightly understand this note of time; whether 'immediately after,' from our point of view, be the meaning which Jesus intended when He uttered these words. We know from other passages in Scripture that man's estimate of the duration of time and God's estimate of it, so to speak, are very different, 'that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day' (2 Peter iii. 8). Nor is it uncommon, in His revelation of the future to man through the prophets, for God to speak of things as close at hand which were not to happen for many years. The prophet Haggai (ii. 6), for instance, when foretelling the Incarnation, speaks of it as 'a little while,' though it was more than five hundred years. It is even possible that this expression 'immediately after,' in our Saviour's mouth, may contain other elements besides that of duration, and may include in it, for instance, succession in the order or similarity in the fearfulness of events. That

Jesus did not mean by these words, 'immediately after,' according to man's reckoning, is proved by the circumstances of the case."

Mr. Dunwell is not more successful in regard to his authors from whom he extracts textual criticisms of disputed passages, than he is with respect to his commentators. Thus the twenty-first chapter of John's Gospel is pronounced genuine and an integral part of the work, by the Bishop of Lincoln and Mr. McClellan, contrary to the best critics. For the genuineness, canonical authority, and inspiration of the last twelve verses of St. Mark, we have extracts from Mr. Hammond, Mr. McClellan, and Dr. Scrivener. In like manner the authorities respecting Justin Martyr's acquaintance with the fourth Gospel, cited at considerable length in the General Introduction, are not the best: they are at least all on one side, those on the other being ignored. Mr. Dunwell seems to know nothing of Prof. Zeller's minute examination of Justin in relation to this subject; or of Thoma's later but inadequate discussion.

Perhaps the best part of the work before us is the specification of the various readings contained in the three oldest MSS. of the Gospels and the Vulgate version, although it seems somewhat incongruous with a commentary impregnated with mystic theology. Why the Vulgate was selected rather than the old Latin it is difficult to see. Some of the readings noted are trifling, such as in Matt. ii. 21, where we have "S. V. and entered into, *Vulg.* et venit in terram Israel." A like example is in iii. 7, *the baptism* for "his baptism" in the Sinaitic and Vatican; the Vulgate agreeing with the common text.

Upon the whole it must be admitted that the compiler of this Commentary seems to be deficient in discernment and independent learning. By neglecting the best expositors, and resorting to the fathers or such modern churchmen as are imbued with their views, he has produced a book that throws little light on the meaning of the evangelists. This may be useful to a class of divines whose sympathy with the theological notions of early Church writers is well developed; but it will not instruct impartial inquirers. The object of the editor necessarily induced a one-sided view of the gospel teaching; but if the work was meant for those who, belonging to the same Church, share Mr. Dunwell's views of doctrine, it may confirm them in the faith. As a real interpretation of the four Gospels it is a failure. Mr. Dunwell has read much in one direction, but it is a direction that leads away from accurate and impartial exegesis. It is not conducive to the right treatment of the Gospels to put on the spectacles of the class of churchmen whom Mr. Dunwell delights to quote, whether they be apologists, Evidence-Society writers, or Roman Catholics. The interpretation of the Bible has advanced beyond that standpoint; and it is impossible to write it back at the present day.

*Antiente Epitaphes.* Collected by Thomas F. Ravenshaw, M.A. (Masters & Co.)

A good collection of epitaphs in English churches and churchyards remains still to be gathered, and Mr. Ravenshaw's attempt would have been more useful if he had taken a little

more trouble with it, and given some information about the people whose epitaphs he has selected. His notes are so few and so slight that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that he might equally well have printed none of them. The book contains altogether about five hundred epitaphs, ranging from the thirteenth century to the last year of the eighteenth, with an Appendix to the year 1839. As above three-fourths of the number belong to what may be called modern times, we think it a mere conceit, meaningless if not absurd, to spell the title 'Antiente Epitaphes.'

The first which is given is that, well known, of Gundrada, the daughter of the Conqueror, followed by another of about the same date (supposing Gundrada's to be more than a hundred years later than her death) in memory of an abess of Lacock in 1261,—"Infra sunt defossa, Ele venerabilis ossa," &c.,—suggesting the inquiry why, even if he repudiates the old tradition about "Bede venerabilis ossa," Mr. Ravenshaw has taken Gundrada's epitaph for his first example.

In style and religious spirit the inscriptions before the year 1550 are very different indeed from those which succeeded; far the greater number include a prayer for the repose of the soul, generally in the common form, "cujus animæ," &c., or "of whose soule God haue mercy." After 1550 but one instance of such a prayer occurs in Mr. Ravenshaw's collection; at St. Mary's, Warwick: "Of your charyte give thankes for the soules of Thomas Oken and Ione his wyff, on whose Soules Jesus hath m'cy, Jesus hath m'cy. Amen." This, indeed, is a doubtful example after all,—giving thanks rather than praying. But we could have referred Mr. Ravenshaw to an inscription (which he appears to be ignorant of) in a church in Dorsetshire, where a deceased lady is as distinctly prayed for about the year 1575 as in pre-Reformation times: "Upon whose soul God have mercy." The point is important in these days, seeing that Sir Herbert Jenner's famous decision in the Woolfrey case may still be reconsidered in a higher court.

The earliest known epitaph in English, we are told, is about the year 1370, in Chaucer's time, to John the Smith, at Brightwell-Baldwin, in Oxfordshire. A very fair reduced fac-simile of this is given as a frontispiece. Another curious one is that of William Lambe, in 1540; not only repeating what we may call a somewhat fashionable form of the Middle Ages, *Ecce quod expendi habui*, &c.; but referring also to a frequent subject for wall decoration and in illuminations of the period, viz., the three richly-clad young men meeting the three skeletons:—

As I was, soe are yee,  
As I am, yow shall bee.  
That I had, that I gaue,  
That I gaue, that I haue,  
Thus I end all my coste,  
Th'at I left, that I loste.

This same epitaph is an early illustration also of the bad habit of punning, which spread so widely about that time; but it is too long to quote. Anagrams also are equally frequent up to James the First's reign. We find very few facetious inscriptions in Mr. Ravenshaw's book; such, for example, as our old acquaintance,—

Here lies I and my two daughters,  
All of us killed by the Cheltenham waters;

If we had only stuck to Epsom salts,  
We shouldn't have been in these here vaults.

Probably Mr. Ravenshaw is uncertain of the genuineness of such epitaphs; but he finishes with a long account on a tombstone in the burying-ground of St. George's, London, which occupies a couple of his pages. We prefer the epitaph, however, in its shorter and better known form:—

"Here lies Lady O'Looney, she was bland, pious, and deeply religious: she was first cousin of Burke, commonly called the Sublime: also she painted in water-colours, and sent several pictures to the Exhibition: and of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

*Henry VII., Prince Arthur, and Cardinal Morton: from a Group representing the Adoration of the Three Kings on the Chancel Screen of Plymtree Church, in the County of Devon.* With an Appendix containing a notice of "Nicholas Monk, Rector of Plymtree"; "John Land," &c. (London, Printed for T. Mozley, Rector of Plymtree.)

ALTHOUGH this is only a privately printed work, it has an exceptional claim on the attention of those who are interested in the history of this country; and it is impossible to speak too highly of the devotion and self-sacrifice of the author, a Devonshire clergyman, who must have put himself to no small trouble and expense in order thus to illustrate the historical value of some curious painted figures in the chancel screen of his church; for we have not only a well-written dissertation on Cardinal Morton and the other two historical personages named in the title, but the three figures themselves, which are believed to be their portraits, are presented in chromo-lithography on a large folio sheet, along with various other illustrations. And as the chromo-lithographs themselves required a volume in elephant folio to contain them, the letter-press of the work, with some of the smaller illustrations, is given again in more convenient octavo, which can be carried in the hand. It is simply impossible for an author to do more for his subject than Mr. Mozley has here done; and it is truly gratifying to meet with so much zeal and enthusiasm expended on a subject of historical interest in this utilitarian age.

So highly do we appreciate this self-sacrifice, that we cannot help feeling it a little ungracious to suggest that the author has possibly carried his speculations too far. But we must own that it is difficult to be quite satisfied of the cogency of the argument on which Mr. Mozley builds so much. A group representing the Adoration of the three Magi, whom tradition has always looked upon as kings, is considered by him to consist of portraits of persons living in the artist's own day. Of this primary fact, in the first place, no evidence is adduced. But being assumed as portraits, for whom can they be intended? The church itself was rebuilt "about the year 1460," and we have less than a century between that date and the Reformation within which the supposed originals of those portraits must have lived. The process of identification from this point makes rapid strides:—

"Henry VII. died in 1509. There cannot be a doubt he is the king represented. Who then is the patriarchal-looking man, and who is the boyish prince in this group? A prince it must be, the equal of his father, advancing by his side and looking to him with filial affection, young enough

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to be in a boyish dress. He is carrying frankincense, not in a censer or thurible, of any ordinary pattern, but in a vessel made in the form of Morton's *Rebus*, a ton, or cask, with M upon it. It is impossible even to suggest any two persons fulfilling the conditions of this group, except Prince Arthur and Cardinal Morton."

Morton's rebus, of course, is something tangible, and if the resemblance to a letter M, which is only formed by the hoops of the ton or cask, be not altogether accidental, it may be admitted that there is matter here which points to a connexion with the Cardinal. Still, it is a little mysterious that the Cardinal's emblem should be held by the prince and not by the person who is believed to be the Cardinal himself. There is only slender means of testing the likeness either of the Cardinal or of the prince; but so far as it is possible Mr. Mozley challenges the test. The effigy of Cardinal Morton in the crypt of Canterbury cathedral is unfortunately much defaced, the nose and part of the chin being lost and the mouth much injured; but the portrait of Prince Arthur in the window at Great Malvern is engraved for the purpose of comparison. The likeness does not strike us as altogether convincing apart from other evidence; but much depends of course, on what is thought of the author's argument as a whole.

But whether the author be right in his theory or not, he has certainly succeeded in exciting interest in some local curiosities which very well deserved to be known beyond the limits of the parish. In an Appendix he adds a memoir of Nicholas Monk, once rector of Plymtree, the brother of the famous general; and also a notice of Mr. John Land, the principal benefactor of the church, who soon after the building of Temple Bar owned the adjoining house, No 1, Fleet Street, long known as "the Marygold," and leased it to Robert Blanchard, the founder of Messrs. Childs' bank. Even for these notices the volume is not a little curious.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*The Primrose Path.* By Mrs. Oliphant. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

*Scotch Firs.* By Sarah Tytler. 2 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*Roy's Wife.* By G. J. Whyte Melville. 2 vols. (Chapman & Hall.)

*Freda.* By the Author of 'Mrs. Jerningham's Journal.' 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*Julia Ingrand.* From the Spanish of Don Martin Palma, by J. W. Duffy, M.D. 3 vols. (Stock.)

MRS. OLIPHANT'S last novel has merits which will recommend it to the general public, and it should be hailed with something like enthusiasm by all who happen to have, like Sir Ludovic Leslie, "a warm heart for Fife." A prettier or more idiomatic Scotch story it would be hard to find, and though its subtler touches will be lost on the general reader, the refinement of its humour and the picturesqueness of its descriptive setting cannot fail to be to some extent appreciated. The picture of old Earl's Hall in the first volume, the grey turreted manor house, overlooking the Eden and St. Andrew's Bay, the home shared by Margaret with the stately old father, and John and Bell, faithfullest of ancient serving-folk; the contrasted beauty of the English grange,

with "its mass of flowers and leafage and bloomy old walls," in which she leads the more conventional existence preferred by her Anglicised sisters, are both excellent in their kind; while there is not a character without individuality from one end of the book to the other.

The two stories from Miss Tytler's pen also carry the reader to the North. There is but a thin disguise over the identity of St. Ninians, though the principal, the erring but noble central figure, is of course not to be mistaken for any existing dignitary of that University town. The politics of a University Court, too, may stand as representative of any of the *alma matres* of the North. The special blot which the opposition discover on the scutcheon of their principal is such as to rouse to the utmost the inventiveness of scandal-mongers. It is a well told tale, and the principal and his wife, Marget, and the wily Highlander Mackenzie, are all racy of the soil. The second narrative, that of a Free Kirk minister's visit to London, and the change of his views on the subject of the stage, is equally well imagined, and enforces a generous moral.

Roy's wife (not she of Aldivalloch) is a good and high souled, but middle-class damsel. On a short acquaintance at a watering-place, she captivates an amorous, but rather elderly and strait-laced, gentleman, whose social susceptibility and unjust suspicions drive her from him within a few months of their marriage. No one is more life-like than our author in describing the actual phases of modern fashionable life, nor more free from any hankering after the shady sides thereof. So it is without surprise that one finds that all ends honourably, or that the honesty of Brail, a somewhat ultra-nautical hero, and the womanly generosity of Miss Bruce, avail to bring the misguided pair to reason and happiness. The misunderstanding has no bad effect, since Fitzowen's easy morals and Roy's conventionality receive a wholesome lesson.

The story of a light-headed damsel, who runs away from her husband because he scolds her, and is again wooed and won by him in disguise, with every chance of a happy result, of course taxes the reader's credulity, and *prima facie* arouses antagonism. The extravagances of the heroine, when disguised as a table-maid, and so carrying the disquieting torch of love into the well-regulated household and bosom of a beneficed clergyman, are also somewhat outrageous. But when, with many a mental protest, one has been led to read the story, the result is more substantial than seemed possible. The occasionally idiotic Freda develops some of the qualities of a heroine, and there is pathos as well as farce in the tale. But the author has escaped by a hair's breadth from downright imbecility.

In spite of many disappointments we cannot help giving a welcome to new books which come from remote parts of the revolving world. Within a moderate space of time we have had a long novel from the Argentine Republic, a book of travels from the land of Bolivar, some satire full of good promise from Ricardo Palma of Lima, now a story from our own Colonies at the Antipodes, another from the Cape, not a few from Canada, and now one from the Republic of Chili; and if it be true that the hopes raised are too often cruelly dashed, yet we shall keep up our cus-

tom of welcoming all who come from foreign shores. For one thing, these literary efforts often contain information of value, which but for them we should never acquire; and the reader gains much instruction that was never designed to be given, on the progress which is being made in letters, in manners, and in the cultivation of those instincts of the imagination without which no people can be said to have advanced at all. It would be a great point gained if the poets, novelists, and philosophers who live in much quiet and delightful ease at the ends of the earth, would refrain in future from printing their personal experiences and convictions on matters which have ceased to possess any merit or value outside their own towns; or, if they must continue to write on common and well-known things, then at least to give us some new illustrations drawn from that novel way of life which is peculiar to all new formed lands. The novel before us deals with the wickedness of good people; but to treat a subject like this, which is so common and at the same time so pregnant, requires great good nature, the most excellent wit, a keen but kindly vision, and a compassionate heart wedded to an unfaltering hand. Not one of these qualities can be discovered in the author or the translator of this work, and therefore it is nothing but a weary string of platitudes concerning people who do wickedly, but in a manner so common-place that what they do, what they say, is of no more importance than last year's clouds—or this year's fog. Besides, the translator's knowledge of English is not quite equal to the author's Spanish, and this does not add to the pleasure of reading the story. Take a solitary case, p. 64, vol. iii.: "If occasionally the author has seen himself obliged to expose certain facts, it being indispensable for him to do so, he has been careful to hide them partly by a dense veil, so that the public may not distinguish that lubricity of every kind, if to this word may be given a sense much more extensive!" This jargon is a fair representation of the quality of the story itself, which is laid in Santiago, the capital of Chili, a glorious place, so far as its mountains are concerned; but so far as its people are concerned—and this book can be relied upon for what it depicts them to be—they may be divided into two classes, namely, such as are only worthy of the world's contempt, and such as are worthy of its pity.

#### RECENT VERSE.

*Fantasy and Passion.* By Edgar Fawcett. (Boston, U.S.A., Roberts Brothers.)

*Morning Clouds; being Divers Poems.* By Henry Bellyse Baildon, B.A. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

*Told at Twilight: Stories in Verse, Songs, &c.* By A. J. R. (C. Kegan Paul & Co.)

MR. FAWCETT is among the most recent American poets. That the critic who has read through this volume should, on closing it, be able to recall certain poems near the commencement which pleased him by a delicate appreciation of nature, grace of fancy, or justness of epithet, is at once the strongest praise of what is good in the book, and the strictest censure of what is bad. Unfortunately the boldly bad or the quietly common-place preponderates largely over the good. The first of the three parts into which the volume is divided is incomparably the best. In a poem called 'Immortelles,' the two following verses contain a subtle idea, expressed with genuine imagination:—

For surely these are flowers that well might sleep  
Near Stygian waves and shiver in the breath  
Of long disconsolate breezes when they sweep  
Out from the dreamy meadowlands of death!  
Ah! where in this white urn they dimly smile,  
Full oft, I doubt not, each poor bloom has sighed  
To have been some odoriferous radiance that erewhile  
Divinely was a rose, although it died!

Mr. Fawcett's poetic power seems soon after this to suffer total extinction, and, with the exception of a few good lines scattered here and there, there is nothing more that is not commonplace or turgid and immature, without merit of conception or execution. One would scarcely look for such lines from the merest tyro in verse as—

And some I would find most grave and grand,  
And some to my eyes the hot tears sent,  
And some I would ache to understand,  
But not know a word of what they meant!

Or, again, what could be worse than the following?

And if ever that image doth seem to uprise  
Through a gloom whose vague fitfulness dims,  
'Tis from tears dropping down out of memory's eyes  
On the lamp that she watches and trims.

Mr. Fawcett's versification is often ambitious, but seldom satisfactory. He has an unaccountable affection for certain words. His paths are usually "meadowed," and there is hardly a poem in which "vague" or "languorous," or both together, may not be found. A few dozen "glooms" and "grands" might be excused with advantage, and the extravagant use of many-syllabled and uncommon words is very conspicuous. Whatever may be alleged against this volume in the way of manifest shortcomings, it is at least free from the charge of sameness. We have poems on various birds, on all manner of flowers, on light and dew, even on bats and toads. Then we have effusions on old china, statuary, music, pictures; narrative poems, poems of sentiment and speculation; sonnets to dead and living authors; sonnets—even to satin, velvet, and brocade. A satin dress furnishes Mr. Fawcett with a picture of Juliet beneath the stars, with Romeo scaling her garden wall. In his next book he might bestow a similar treatment on metals; and perhaps a block of cast iron might yield him a vision of Vulcan forging thunderbolts for Jupiter, and Venus looking on. Mr. Fawcett describes his feelings on discovering between the leaves of an old book a juvenile composition which he deprecates not having committed to the flames. It would have been well had that doubtless well-merited fate overtaken, not only that sin of his youth, but many of the poems in this collection; for there is enough good in the book to prove of how much better things he might be capable if he would consent to write less hurriedly, and take more pains.

We have read 'Morning Clouds' with mingled pleasure and disappointment. As first efforts they would augur well for the future; but, forming as they do a third volume, it seems rather late to hope for the amendment of certain glaring defects of style. This is the more to be regretted since Mr. Baildon possesses originality—a rare gift in these days—as well as abundant, if not superabundant, fancy, and even imagination. Here is a description of cloud visions, seen at sunset, marred only by the concluding line of the first of the two verses—a conceit which shows an extraordinary lack of taste in a writer keenly alive to the influences of beauty:—

Unanchored lie a thousand skyey craft,—  
A skiff, reed-slim, afloat on waveless tide;  
A long, gold-laden barge; a burning raft;  
With glowing spars and splinters strewn beside;  
Great purple galleons, with golden prow  
And keel afire,—all strikers at their posts,  
Abiding down the range of fiery coasts,  
Whereof a tenuous promontory now  
Bars the sun's disc (above it and beneath  
Bristling with rapid beams),  
And now he seems  
To take the molten morsel in his teeth.

Fold thy wild pinions, my desirous soul,  
That would outface such glory, and would claim  
This splendour for thine own for evermore;  
Impatient to unroll  
Thyself to like immensity and flame,  
An equal splendour from dusk shore to shore;  
Go veil thy face for shame,  
Abandoning thy godlike hardihood,  
Since on the rapture of a poet's mood,  
Fell sense of human blame.

For all the air is solemn with delight,  
And sacred with repose.  
Across the bright  
Ethereal calm  
Is breathed a silent psalm;  
Coldly immaculate,  
High glacial spaces wait,  
And far clouds worship in their saintly rows.

Again, such lines as—

But now the hills stretched leonine,  
Luxuriant in bronze light, that spread  
Refulgent over flank and head,  
Elate with amber wine—

are not to be excused in a writer of any experience. A dramatic scene between Edward the Second and Sir William Wallace, while it contains some vigorous passages, is less to our liking than the shorter poems, from nearly all of which lines of true poetry might be extracted. There is throughout the book too much imagery. Poets need not, and the truest poets never do, speak continually in metaphors; and when several images are introduced into one poem they should not clash with each other like ill-assorted colours in a picture. Art allows of no incongruities—it must be harmonious or nothing. All this Mr. Baildon has to learn before his poems can secure wide or genuine appreciation.

There is nothing in these verses to commend them to public attention. They show a semi-poetical sensibility which never culminates in anything like original fancy. The lines

"Speak, speak to me," cried I, in anguish;  
But no answer came to the gate,  
Save the red flower's whisper of "Patience,"  
And the white one's murmur, "Wait,"

are too obviously imitated from Tennyson's "Come into the garden, Maud," to be passed over without comment.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

UNDER the title of *Uppingham by the Sea*, Messrs. Macmillan have published an account of a remarkable experiment in school management. As most of our readers are aware, Mr. Thring was induced by the presence of fever in the town of Uppingham, to remove with all his masters and pupils, some three hundred in number, to Borth in Cardiganshire, and remained there till the town drains were set right. This manoeuvre was completely successful. Some account of the sojourn of the school at Borth appeared in the *Times* and the present volume is a fuller narrative. It would be much improved by the omission of all the Greek and Latin quotations. "J. H. S.'s" fancy for tags soon becomes offensive.

THE *Seventh Annual Report of the Leeds Public Library*, which has been very long of appearing, states that the annual total issue of books has increased to 449,965 volumes as compared with 395,668 volumes in the previous year; notwithstanding that the time for reading books taken from the Lending Library has been increased to a fortnight, whereas but one week was formerly allowed, and the renewal counted as a fresh issue. The Reference Library has been open 307 days, and 51,509 volumes have been issued, being an increase of more than 4,000 during the year. The number of visits to the News room of the Central Library has increased to 420,236 as compared with 173,000 last year.

PROF. BOWEN, of Harvard College, has been a careful student of philosophy, and in his *Modern Philosophy, from Descartes to Schopenhauer and Hartmann*, which Messrs. Low & Co. send us, he has given to the world the fruits of much labour. There is nothing strikingly original in his treatment, and those who have studied at first hand will scarcely feel rewarded by obtaining new points of view. It is an advantage, however, for students of philosophy who have not advanced very far in their course of study to secure the services of a competent commentator who has not merely succeeded in mastering the contents of individual systems, but who is able to present them so as to show their interconnections and the general influences exercised by the earlier systems upon the later. This is what is done in the volume before us. Without attempting to give an exhaustive account of all the principles of all the

writers who have built up the great structure of modern philosophy, Prof. Bowen has endeavoured to make plain the leading lines of speculation of the thinkers in recent times who have permanently influenced the course of European thought. In doing this, he tells us, he has elected to pay most attention to the earlier French and later German philosophers, with whom he is of opinion comparatively few English readers are familiar. He has, therefore, said little about Hobbes or Locke, Hume, Reid or Hamilton, but has devoted his expositions to Descartes, Spinoza, Malebranche, Leibnitz, Kant, Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel; and, later, to Schopenhauer and Hartmann. So far as he has merely fulfilled the functions of a commentator, we are happy to be able to say that Prof. Bowen has been eminently successful, in dealing even with those thinkers of modern Germany who are most recondite, and whose abstract thoughts, presented as they so often are in repellent and uncouth language, he has proved himself a lucid and able expositor. This is so to a marked degree in the case of Hegel, of whose writings Mr. Bowen has evidently been a diligent student. We do not know that the Hegelian system has been anywhere set forth in brief compass with so much clearness, or, on the whole, with such accuracy, as has been done here. The same remark applies to the treatment of Fichte and Schelling,—though it is an omission to pass over Schelling's later philosophical views—and even more so to that of Kant. Of course, there are points of criticism in regard to all of these thinkers as to which there will be differences of opinion, and it would be easy to pick out a number of them. But *cui bono*? We have here as fair, impartial, and clear a series of expositions as we think it is well possible to supply of the systems of the leading French and German philosophers of the past two centuries, and for these let us be duly thankful. The same measure of approval cannot be extended to what may be called Prof. Bowen's dogmatic interest in the exposition of modern philosophy. He has a theory and principles of his own, which he endeavours to support as he goes; but these, so far as we can make out, are nothing better than the unscientific conclusions of the Scottish philosophy, cleared of some of its excrescences. Prof. Bowen has yet to make it manifest that he has a system of philosophy which, as distinct from a number of positions instinctively affirmed by "common sense," is worthy of the name. *Appropos* of the Scottish philosophy, we may add that he has done good service by showing the extent of the debt which Sir William Hamilton owed to Pascal—a debt which the distinguished Scotch professor did not ignore, but which he never set forth in the systematic manner in which it has been treated here.

M. MARCEL DEVIC'S *Dictionnaire Étymologique des Mots Français d'Origine Orientale (Arabe, Persan, Turc, Hébreu, Malais)* will be welcomed by French scholars. In French there are much fewer Arabic words (if we except technical terms, and words recently introduced from Algeria) than in Spanish and Portuguese languages, these people having naturally borrowed much from their direct communications with the Arabic-speaking nation. We cannot, therefore, compare this book in point of importance with Dozy and Engelmann's "Glossaire des Mots Espagnols et Portugais dérivés de l'Arabe," which has reached a second edition. Still, inasmuch as there are Oriental words in French, M. Devic has put them together in alphabetical order, explaining them with the help of similar treatises and notices scattered in various Transactions. In many cases we certainly find the latest researches give better etymologies than Littré's. Let us quote, for instance, the word *matelas*, of which Littré says:—"De l'Arabe *al matrasha* [we cannot find such a word in the dictionaries, unless the transliteration is wrong], couverture dont on garnit les bêtes de somme." M. Devic is right in deriving it from the Arabic *matrah*, bed or mattress, which comes from the root *tarah*, "to throw," and from which *tarahā*, "a pillar," is formed. "Pour comprendre," says

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M. Devic, "comment le lieu où l'on jette, ou bien la chose jetée (*matrah*), a pu s'entendre d'un lit, d'un matelas, il suffit de se rappeler que les Orientaux n'ont ou n'avaient pas de lit proprement dit, à la façon des nôtres, avec un châlit, mais qu'une simple couverture, un matelas jeté à terre, en tenait lieu. On peut comparer les expressions latines *stratum*, *stragulum*, rattachées à *sternere*." We regret that M. Devic is not acquainted with dictionaries brought out in England. He could have found more on *Behemoth* (Job xl. 10) in Smith's Dictionary of the Bible than in Simon, 'Dict. de la Bible,' which he quotes. In the article *Artichaut* he would have learned about the two kinds of spelling, the *Harshaf* and *Kharshaf*, in Abu-l-Walid Merwān ibn Janah's Dictionary (end of *daleth*), published by Dr. Neubauer in 1875.

THE first instalment of Grouse's translation of *Tulsee Dass Ramayana* (Calcutta) has reached us. Tulsee Dass occupies in the Hindi vernacular the position of Shakespeare in the English language, while the poet Chand dates back 600 years, and occupies the position of Chaucer. The *Ramayana* is an independent poem, and not a translation from the Sanskrit. It is most popular with the people, and deservedly so, but up to the present time quite unknown in Europe. Mr. Grouse, of the Civil Service, deserves our best acknowledgments.

RAJENDRA LAL MITRA has published at Calcutta the Preface to the new and first edition of the Sanskrit text of the *Lalitā Vistara*, the only authentic account of the life of Śākya Muni, or Buddha. This work is known to us by translation from the Tibetan version by Foucaux in French, and from the Chinese version by Mr. Beal in English. The work is replete with linguistic and religious interest.

THE second volume of Trübner's 'Oriental Series' is the *Dhammapada*, or "Texts from the Buddhist Canon," translated from the Chinese by Mr. Beal. This is a most important addition to our knowledge, as the Pali texts of this work hitherto available to scholars, and translated by Prof. Max Müller and others, contain only two-thirds of the matter, which has survived in the Chinese version. It is extremely interesting to remark how the study of Sanskrit, Tibetan, Chinese, and Pali seems destined from entirely independent sources to contribute to a more perfect knowledge of the tenets of the Buddhist religion.

WE have on our table *Davos-Platz: a New Alpine Resort*, by One Who Knows It Well (Stanford).—*A Companion to Killarney*, by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall (Marcus Ward).—*English Guide to the Paris Exhibition* (Mason & Co.).—*The Persian Manual*, by Capt. H. W. Clarke (Allen & Co.).—*A New Manual of English Spelling*, by J. S. Laurie (The Central School Depot).—*The Fifth Reading Book*, by C. Geikie (Tegg & Co.).—*The Anglican Psalter and Canticles*, by A. H. Brown (Bosworth).—*A Practical Handbook to the Principal Professions*, by C. E. Pascoe (Hardwicke & Bogue).—*The Mechanical System of Uterine Pathology*, by G. Hewitt (Longmans).—*The History of the Holy Grail*, Part IV., edited by F. J. Furnivall (Trübner).—*Islam*, by J. J. Lake (S. Tinsley).—*Tales from the Old Dramatists*, by M. E. Browne (Remington).—*The Daisy Picture-Book* (Ward, Lock & Co.).—*Horace's Life and Character*, by R. M. Hovenden (Macmillan).—*The Servants of Scripture*, by J. W. Burgon (Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge).—*The Creation*, by Rev. A. Stewart (Elliot Stock).—*Outlines of the History of Religion*, by C. P. Tiele, Translated from the Dutch by J. E. Carpenter, M.A. (Trübner).—*Questions d'Art et de Littérature*, by G. Sand (Paris, C. Lévy).—and *Il Principio della Sapienza*, by A. P. Mauro (Napoli, E. G. Sellitto). Among New Editions we have *A First Catechism of Botany*, by J. Gibbs (Simpkin),—and *The Englishman's Illustrated Guide Book to the United States and Canada* (Longmans). Also the following Pamphlets: *Remarks on the*

*Vernacular Press Law of India*, by J. Dacosta (Allen & Co.).—and *Catholic Systems of School Discipline*, Part II., by the Hon. and Rev. W. Petre (Burns & Oates).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

- Theology.**  
Rainsford's (Rev. M.) Lectures on Romans V., 12mo. 4/ cl.  
Tomkins's (Rev. H. G.) Studies on the Times of Abraham, roy. 8vo. 21/ cl.
- Poetry.**  
Hymns and Verses Collected by S. B., 12mo. 2/ cl.
- History and Biography.**  
English Men of Letters, edited by J. Morley, Gibbon by J. C. Morison, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
King's (Rev. J.) Moab's Patriarchal Stone, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Rochefoucauld's (*Madame de la*) Life, translated from French by Mrs. C. Hoey, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.
- Geography.**  
Jenkinson's Smaller Practical Guide to North Wales, 2/6 swd.  
Ozanne's (J. W.) Three Years in Roumania, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Punjaub (The) and the North-West Frontier of India, by an Old Punjaube, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
- Science.**  
Hunter's (C.) Mechanical Dentistry, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Kur's (S.) Forest Flora of British Burma, 2 vols. 8vo. 30/ cl.  
Sponner's (W. C.) History, Structure, Economy, and Diseases of the Sheep, 12mo. 3/6 cl. swd. (Weale's Series)  
Wood's (S.) The Bulb Garden, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
- General Literature.**  
Bourdillon's (F. W.) Among the Flowers, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Handbook on Home Life and Elementary Instruction, 3/ cl.  
Lea's (F. S.) Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine near the Tower, 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Lucy Crofton, by Mrs. Oliphant, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds. (Select Library of Fiction).  
McCarthy's (J.) Dear Lady Dindain, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
McCarthy's (J.) Fair Saxon, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
McCarthy's (J.) Linley Rochford, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
Moffat's (R. S.) Principles of a Time Policy, 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Murrell's (A.) The Pulpit by the Hearth, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Thackeray's Works, Virginians, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Uppingham by the Sea, a Narrative of the Year at Borth, by J. H. S., cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Wilhelm's Wanderings, an Autobiography, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Wright's (H.) Mental Travels in Imagined Lands, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

LIBUSSA'S JUDGMENT.

HERR JOSEF JIRECZEK's reply to Prof. Schembera's assault on 'Libussa's Judgment' and the Fragments of the Bohemian translation of the Gospel of St. John, claimed by the Bohemians as the oldest monuments of their language, has appeared in a separate form, extracted from vol. lii. pt. i. of the 'Czasopis' of the Bohemian Museum, and published by J. Otto at Prague. It is too much to say that a manuscript is genuine simply because a particular assailant of it has been victoriously refuted, but certain it is that a more complete and victorious refutation has rarely come before the public. Even where Prof. Schembera endeavours to fasten a supposed mistake in the use of the preposition *po* for *pro* upon the assumed forger, it is shown conclusively that the use of the very preposition *pro* recommended by Prof. Schembera would in itself have been an unmistakable proof of forgery.

It will perhaps be interesting to the English reader to observe that the original objection of the celebrated Dobrowsky to the genuineness of 'Libussa's Judgment' was based on its supposed mention of the mythical "Czech" as a real and historical personage. But abundance of evidence has since been found that the words "s pluky s Czechowymi" have no such meaning, but signify simply "with bands consisting of Czechs," not "bands of, i. e., under the command of, the leader Czech." So that, so far as 'Libussa's Judgment' is concerned, Czech remains as mythical a personage as before.

If 'Libussa's Judgment' is to be assailed again, I hope it will be attacked by some one who will be better versed in old Bohemian and the cognate dialects, and will yield Herr Jireczek a less easy victory, if a victory at all, than Prof. Schembera.

A. H. WRATISLAW.

MOZARABIC RITUAL.

THE sale of printed books and manuscripts in Paris last month, at which the National Library of France acquired the manuscripts, noticed in the *Athenæum* of the 29th of June, was of unusual interest.

Amongst the printed books was a vellum copy of the Mazarine Bible; but the prizes of the col-

lection were among the manuscripts—liturgical and theological works—mostly written in the Visigothic characters of Spain, in the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries. The finest and most valuable lots were: The *Etymologia* of St. Isidore, in twenty books, with peculiar ornamentation and initials, ascribed to the tenth century. *Lives of the Saints*, including an account of the monasteries of the Thebaid, and of the Egyptian ascetics; written in Visigothic characters, in three large volumes, of which the first has numerous initials of interlacing and other patterns, and the last bears the date of the year of the era 1030, corresponding with A.D. 992. An unusually full collection of Homilies for the services of the year in Visigothic writing of the eleventh century, with a very fine miniature of the three Marys at the tomb of our Saviour, and with ornamented initials of great variety of design. Three volumes of what proved on examination to be portions of different copies of the Mozarabic liturgy, but comprising the services for nearly the entire year, all written in Visigothic characters, of the tenth century. Being of a period preceding the compilation of the Breviary as a distinct service-book, the offices for the hours are accompanied by the masses, so as to represent what at a later time would appear in the separate volumes of Breviary and Missal. They are probably the only copies of this liturgy to be found out of Spain, and there they are of great rarity. What is commonly known of it is from the publication of a made-up text by Cardinal Ximenes in the year 1500 and 1502, differing very much from the genuine text of these early copies. The Mozarabic rite lays claim to the highest antiquity. Having a groundwork believed to be coeval with the introduction of Christianity into Spain, it went through successive changes, and was revised and added to at different times by St. Leander, St. Isidore, and St. Ildefonso; the latter especially, according to Neale, having composed a large number of the offices which now stand in the Ximenesian books. It took its name after the Arabic invasion, and the use of it prevailed in parts of Spain until the jealousy of an independent national ritual caused its suppression by Papal authority towards the end of the eleventh century. Although still in use in a few churches of the diocese of Toledo, it was in the last stage of decay when it was partially restored by Ximenes, archbishop of the see. Neale states that the Cardinal's published texts very imperfectly represent the original and uncorrupted rite, and, as far as a comparison has been made, this conclusion is justified by the evidence of these manuscripts. An Antiphony, with musical notation to every word throughout the volume, in small, beautiful Visigothic writing, of the eleventh century. 'Liber Comitus,' a book of Lessons from the Gospels and Epistles; the most beautifully written and finely ornamented of the collection. Three Breviaries, two of the eleventh and one of the beginning of the twelfth century, with musical notation. The value of these is apparent, when it is remembered that the first compilation of the Breviary is ascribed to about the year 1050. A book of Prayers of the ninth century. A Psalter, followed, in separate divisions, by Canticles, Hymns, and Offices for particular times and occasions, including those for the sick and for the dead; written in most beautiful Visigothic characters of the latter part of the tenth century, and with large initials of interlacing and other patterns. The volume is highly interesting as an example of the service-book, without masses, for ordinary use, before the formation of the Breviary, the Psalms being accompanied with antiphons and prayers.

It is satisfactory to be able to trace these volumes to their original repository. Direct entries in some of them, and the evidence of peculiar services, show that they belonged to the library of the ancient monastery of St. Domingo of Silos, near Burgos, originally dedicated to St. Sebastian, much referred to by Berganza and other writers on Spanish bibliography and antiquities as rich in ancient liturgical manuscripts. In the 'Liber

Comitum' there is a note of the donation of the manuscript itself and other volumes to this monastery by the Dean Sancius, in the year of the era 1105, or A.D. 1067. The other books enumerated are an Antiphony, a book of Prayers, a Manual, a liber "Ordinum," or Missal, a book of Hymns, and another entitled "Orarium," probably a Breviary; and these volumes may be identified in probably every instance with one or other of those I have noticed. I am happy to be able to add that much of the most valuable part of the collection—the Mozarabic liturgical books, the Psalter, the Breviaries, the Antiphony, the book of Prayers, and some others—have been secured for the British Museum. All of the volumes I have noticed are from the ninth to the beginning of the twelfth century; nearly all are written in Visigothic characters, examples of which are rarely met with out of Spain, and some of them are of the finest calligraphy. E. A. BOND.

## NOTES FROM PARIS.

ALMOST immediately after the close of the Literary Congress, Victor Hugo was forced by his health to go off to Guernsey: not that the work of our ten meetings had been particularly severe, but the poet president received there so many blows from the censor swung straight in his face, that some of the bones of his head might very well be broken. Nothing equals the amiable stoicism with which he endures the most emphatic compliments, discharged at close quarters by a Frenchman or a foreigner. It is evident that the punishment of these apotheoses has ended by becoming familiar to him; but one feels for him, all the more as he never complains. And by comparison one is moved to pity the lot of the gods.

All the daily papers have printed the resolutions adopted by our little International Assembly, and destined to penetrate, if it please kings and parliaments, into the legislation of all civilized countries. In my opinion, we have given far too much importance to the proclamation of the principle of literary property perpetual and sacred, and we have a little neglected actual and positive interests. If it is wrong that the direct descendants of a Shakespeare or a Molière, the bearers of an illustrious name, should be in the depths of poverty, it is a thousand times worse that the living writer should be robbed of the fruits of his genius. In voting that the property in works of the mind ought to be transmissible, *ad infinitum*, people seem to have forgotten that of every ten thousand works of the mind not more than one survives its author. Copyright laws do wisely in prolonging an author's rights for thirty, or fifty, or even eighty years after his decease, because this privilege is profitable to the man himself in his lifetime, and renders him, so to say, his own heir. Sure that his death will not make his works public property, he can bargain with his publishers on honourable and profitable terms. If, as some have proposed, the State came into possession of his books, either for nothing or by payment, no publisher would treat with an author of sixty. Most assuredly the house of Hachette would not have spent half a million of francs on the Dictionary of M. Littré, for if the mind of this wonderful scholar is more vigorous than ever, his health has long been broken and his life hangs on a thread. The French law, by deciding that he shall remain proprietor of his book for fifty years after his death, enables him to find a publisher, to discount the future profits of his work, and to end his days in moderate competence. It further guarantees the future of his widow and his daughter—a thing not to be despised; but it does not institute, in *secula seculorum*, a literary canonization for the benefit of the descendants of the author or his publisher. The perpetual transmission of literary property, which was voted a trifle thoughtlessly, in my opinion, would have no other effect than to tax our classics, the spiritual bread of our schools, not to the profit of Corneille, Racine, or La

Fontaine, but of their obscure and idle collateral descendants.

On the other hand, it would be highly desirable that a new literary congress, that of London, for example, to which Mr. Blanchard Jerrold invited us for next year, should vote the motion which I was not able to carry at Paris. I asked that a writer should have abroad the same protection for his literary property as for the money in his pocket. It is by no means logical that the English judges, so ready to punish the pick-pocket who has stolen ten pounds from me in the street, should leave me without defence against the *impresario* who steals from me *droits d'auteur* to the tune of a thousand pounds. Literary property will not be really guaranteed until the time comes when all civilized peoples adopt, whether by treaty or Act of Parliament, the following principle—"No writer can be printed, translated, or played without his formal assent." I respectfully recommend this draft of a proposal to the London Royal Commission, which is inspired by such an excellent spirit, and animated with such generous intentions.

Your legislators and your artists will be forthwith called together at the Trocadéro, for the International Congress on artistic property. The committee entrusted with the task of organizing this congress, and preparing the programme, has been sitting for the last fortnight at the Tuileries, under the presidency of Meissonier. I have the honour of being one of the vice-presidents, and I shall keep the readers of the *Athenæum* informed of our doings.

I did not deem it necessary to send you last week an account of the mediocre celebration of the centenary of Rousseau. Notwithstanding the ability and legitimate popularity of Louis Blanc, who had taken the citizen of Geneva under his wing, it has been impossible to impart to this little *fête* a national character. Yet it had been postponed for a week and more, in order to make it coincide with the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille. The name of Rousseau excites the enthusiasm of but a small sect in France; the husband of Thérèse Levasseur is the patron saint not of the Republicans but of the Jacobins. The great majority of Frenchmen have quietly come to the conclusion to see nothing in this poor Jean-Jacques except a spirit terribly false and a very bad character. If he was one of the fathers of the Revolution—which I allow he was—he did not rear that illustrious daughter any better than his other children. The absurd and dangerous paradox of the "Contrat Social," founded a demagogy more tyrannical than the monarchy. And what an inexhaustible mass of stilted declamation! what a mixture of bad taste and bad politics!

We shall celebrate on Sunday next, in the little place of the village of Vézetz, a writer who had not Rousseau's genius, but who fought the good fight for some years, and left behind him a good book, written in excellent French. This is Paul Louis Courier, vine-dresser of the Chavonnière. His tomb was in ruins, and the pyramid erected in the middle of the wood, on the spot where he was assassinated, was merely a monument defaced, when a newspaper, the *XIXme Siècle*, bethought itself of erecting a tribute to the memory of the great pamphleteer. A subscription was started, and the sum needed was obtained under the noses of M. Buffet and all the ministers of Moral Order. We had to await the elections of 1876 and the downfall of the Cabinet before placing the first stone. The 16th of May, 1877, came soon to defer the inauguration till the Greek Calends. But now that we are masters in our own house there is nothing to prevent our *fêling* our saints, and I believe that on Sunday, July 28, there will be a crowd on the banks of the Cher at Vézetz. The proprietors of the historic château of Chenonceau, M. Wilson, Deputy for the Indre et Loire, and Madame Pelouze, his sister, intend to terminate the *fête* by a banquet and fireworks at the ancient palace of the Valois. The English journalists in Paris have been invited along with their French brethren,

Parisian and provincial. You will therefore have accounts of the speeches and the toasts in profusion for those of your readers who care for such fare. I must leave off writing that I may set to work and prepare my little speech on the occasion.

EDMOND ABOUT.

## SALE.

At a sale of autograph letters, addressed to the late Charles Ollier, some twenty letters of Shelley's were sold by Messrs. Puttick & Simpson on Monday last. Letter to Messrs. Ollier, Marlow, April 23, 1817, 7s.—19, Mabledon Place, Nov. 12, 1817, to Mr. Ollier, enclosing what he has written of a pamphlet, 12s.—Marlow, Dec. 11, 1817, a letter in reference to the non-publication of his book, the great injury his views will sustain through it, &c., 5l. 7s. 6d.—Letter in Mrs. Shelley's handwriting requesting copies of the poem to be forwarded to Mr. Colson and Sir James Macintosh, Jan. 25, 1818, 2s.—Bagni de Lucca, June 28, 1818, requesting the payment of 10l. to a person who will call for it, and "on no account to mention my name," 1l. 6s.—Florence, Dec. 25, 1819, chiefly with regard to the *Quarterly*. "They say that my 'chariot wheels are broken.' Heaven forbid! My chariot you may tell them was built by one of the best makers in Bond Street, and it has gone several thousand miles in perfect security," 1l. 13s.—Pisa, March 6, 1820, "Prometheus Unbound" I tell you is my favourite poem. I charge you, therefore, especially to pet him, and feed him with fine ink and good paper. 'Cenci' is written for the multitude, and ought to sell well," 3l. 16s.—Pisa, March 13, 1820, "My friends have great hopes that the 'Cenci' will succeed as a publication. It was refused at Drury Lane, although specially written for theatrical exhibition, on a plea of the story being too horrible," &c., 3l. 7s.—Pisa, April 30, 1820, observes that the 'Cenci' is published by Galignani. In a postscript he adds, "I have just heard from Mr. Hunt, who tells me that you propose publishing 'Peter Bell.' This I have no objection to, provided my name is *entirely suppressed*," 11s.—Pisa, May 30, 1820, to Messrs. Ollier, is anxious to know if there are any differences between them and Mr. Leigh Hunt, 1l. 9s.—Pisa, Nov. 10, 1820, mentioning 'Prometheus,' 'Julian and Maddalo,' &c., also, "I can sympathize too feelingly in your brother's misfortune. It has been my hard fate also to watch the gradual death of a beloved child and to survive him," 4l. 5s.—Pisa, Feb. 16, 1820, "I send you three poems—Ode to Naples, a Sonnet, and a larger piece, entitled 'Epipsychidion,'—the last of which "I desire should not be considered as my own," &c., 3l. 18s.—Pisa, Feb. 22, 1821, affixing his name to some and not to other of his works, 5l. 5s.—Sending the 'Defence of Poetry,' &c., Pisa, March 20, 1821, 1l. 11s.—Mentioning Lamb, Keats, &c. (from Italy), no date, 2l. 4s.—Pisa, June 8, 1821, a letter, commencing: "You may announce for publication a poem, entitled 'Adonais.' It is a lament on the death of poor Keats, with some interspersed stabs on the assassins of his peace and of his fame; and will be preceded by a criticism on 'Hyperion,' asserting the due claims which that fragment gives him to the mark which I have assigned him," &c., 8l.—Pisa, June 11, 1821, annoyed at the piratical publication of 'Queen Mab,' 8l. 15s.—Pisa, September 25, 1831, chiefly as to the publication of Mrs. Shelley's 'Castuccio, Prince of Lucca,' 10l. 10s.—Pisa, Nov. 11, 1821, sending the drama of 'Hellas,' which he requests may be immediately put in the printer's hands, as "whatever little interest the poem ever excites, depends upon its *immediate* publication"—also mentions Lord Byron—wishes to hear the fate of 'Adonais,' &c., 5l.—sending a sketch of the frontispiece to the poem 'Adonais,' 2l. 4s.—concerning Lord Byron, Wordsworth, Leigh Hunt, and Southey, and especially to an attack by the latter upon his character, dated Florence, October 15, 1819, 18l. 10s.

## Literary Gossip.

MESSRS. ROUTLEDGE & SONS will publish immediately a book on Cyprus, which sketches the history and natural features of our new colony. Mr. F. H. Fisher, of the Middle Temple, is the author.

MR. EUGENE SCHUYLER has just completed the translation from the Russian of Count Leo Tolstoy's 'The Cossacks: a Tale of the Caucasus in 1852.' This is the work which Tourguénief spoke of as "the finest and most perfect production of Russian literature." The work will shortly be published by Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.

THE work entitled 'Diplomatic Sketches by an Outsider,' which Mr. Bentley advertises, is said to contain the opinions of one who is sufficiently behind the scenes to have a correct knowledge of the springs of political movement. The interest of the volume centres in Count Beust, of whose career it gives a political analysis.

AN article by Prof. Max Müller on Jules Mohl is shortly to appear in the *Contemporary*, which will contain not only a critical estimate of M. Mohl's position as an Orientalist, but also a full account of his life.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE will contribute to the next number of the *Nineteenth Century* an article on the state and condition of the people in India; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe sends his recollections of the establishment of Greek Independence; Mr. Leonard Montefiore has an article on Liberty in Germany; and Mr. Grant Duff a paper on Senior's Conversations.

THE India Office will issue, in a few weeks, a collection of Pali, Sanskrit, and Old Canarese inscriptions from Western India, arranged by Mr. Fleet, B.C.S., under the direction of Mr. Burgess, Government Archaeological Surveyor.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will shortly publish a new novel, entitled 'The Bubble Reputation,' by Miss Katharine King, author of 'The Queen of the Regiment'; also, 'Under Temptation,' a novel, by the author of 'Ursula's Love Story.' Mr. F. W. Robinson's new story, 'Coward Conscience,' is to appear in six provincial papers and *Harper's Weekly* simultaneously.

SIGNOR ALEARDI ALEARDI, the well-known Italian poet, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 17th inst. He had left Florence a few days previously, and was staying at his native city, Verona.

A LIFE of Alexander H. Stephens, formerly Vice-President of the Confederate States of America, is in the press, and will be published at an early date by the Messrs. Lippincotts. It dates contemporary with two generations of statesmen. The work is by Prof. R. M. Johnston and Dr. William Hand Browne, who have had the aid of Mr. Stephens's journals, correspondence, &c.

'PETÖFI-RELIQUIÆ, 1841-1849,' is the title of a little volume just published at Budapest by the Franklin Society. It consists of a quantity of hitherto unedited data and correspondence referring to the Magyar poet, collected and arranged by Halasi Aladár.

THE Rev. Dr. Wickes is going to publish a treatise on the accents of the poetical books of the Old Testament, usually known by the

abbreviated title of *תקן*, i.e. Job, Proverbs, and Psalms. The chapters relating to that subject in old and modern grammars are very insufficient. Dr. Wickes bases his rules on the authority of the best MSS. in English Libraries, as well as of those in the Libraries of Paris and St. Petersburg.

THE Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, will be closed during the month of August.

THE next volumes in Mr. Longfellow's series, 'Poems of Places,' will, says the *New York Publishers' Weekly*, be devoted to Asia. 'The first of these includes Syria; the second, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan; the third, Persia, India, China, and whatever other parts of Asia have been fortunate enough to be sung about.'

M. PAUL BARET, of Paris, has presented, as a thesis for obtaining the doctor's degree, an important essay on the history of the pronunciation of Greek. After having given the bibliography on the subject from the days of Reuchlin and Erasmus to 1875, M. Baret compares epigraphical transcriptions, legends on coins, quotations from grammarians, and puns. His conclusion is that, since it is historically proved that we cannot reproduce in its perfection the old pronunciation, it would be the best to pronounce as the Greeks do in our days. The modern pronunciation is a development from the old one; the modern Greek, in fact, is a development of the ancient Greek.

THE Report (privately printed) of the chief Librarian, Prof. Zangemeister, of the University Library at Heidelberg, addressed to the Home Minister of Baden, mentions that this library possesses over 2,000 MSS., amongst which 890 are the Codices Palatini, and more than 300,000 printed volumes, not including the 130,000 dissertations and pamphlets. The number of books (not including MSS.) borrowed from the library was in the summer 1874, 7,076, and in the winter of 1874-75, 8,342.

AMONG the French books of the week are the following publications of the *École des Langues Orientales*, 'Bagh-o-Bahar, le Jardin et le Printemps,' translated by M. Garcin de Tassy; 'Chroniques de Moldavie depuis le Milieu du XIV<sup>e</sup> Siècle jusqu'à l'An 1594,' by Grégoire Urech, the Rouman text in Slavonic characters, with a French translation, notes, and glossary, by M. Émile Picot, Part I. (the second part is promised in December); 'Vie ou Légende de Gaudama le Boudha des Birmans, et Notice sur les Phongyies ou Moines Birmans,' by M. P. Bigandet, translated by Lieut. Victor Gauvain, of the French Navy. There have also appeared a second edition of the 'Religions et Mythologies Comparées,' by M. A. Lefèvre; and 'Notre Ancêtre, Recherches d'Anatomie et d'Ethnologie sur le Précurseur de l'Homme,' by M. Abel Hovelacque; a fifth edition of 'L'Homme Fossile en Europe, son Industrie, ses Mœurs, ses Œuvres d'Art,' by M. H. Le Hon, with a bibliographical notice by M. E. Dupont; 'État Actuel de la Question de Chauffage Complet des Trains de Voyageurs sur les Chemins de Fer, Compte rendu des Expériences du Grand Central Belge,' by E. Belle-roche; and 'Traité Pratique des Chaudières à Vapeur employées dans les Manufactures,' by J. Denfer. We may add to this list a popular edition of the 'Histoire d'un Crime'; the first

of the seven volumes of M. H. Martin's 'History of France since 1789; and 'Les Trappeurs Parisiens au XIX<sup>e</sup> Siècle,' by P. L. Imbert.

## SCIENCE

*Electric Lighting: a Practical Treatise.* By Hippolyte Fontaine. Translated from the French by Paget Higgs, LL.D. Illustrated. (Spon.)

THE electric light, of which this volume treats, is at present produced by two different methods. The first, which is that most generally known, consists in employing two carbon electrodes, between the extremities of which is formed a luminous ray, known as the voltaic arc. The second, and less known, method consists in the interposition, between two carbon conductors, of a carbon rod of much smaller section. In this case, instead of a vapour-like arc or ray of flame, the rod itself becomes incandescent. A third mode of illumination by electricity is by means of what are known as Geissler tubes; but the light thus obtained is so feeble as to be unsuitable for practical use.

Electricity is the best known means of producing the most intense amount of light or heat in a limited space, and the phenomena of conduction afford the utmost facility for developing this power where required. Foucault and Fizeau are cited by M. Fontaine as having found that the light of the voltaic arc, which resembles a trembling or flickering flame between the carbon points, is equal to half that received on a given area from the sun on a very clear day; while the Drummond light is only equal to a hundred and fiftieth of this, and the moon's light to not more than the three hundred thousandth part. As to the sun itself, the brilliancy which it imparts to a given surface is stated as equal to that which would be received from 5,774 candles at a third of a metre distance.

A woodcut is given representing the illumination of a dockyard in course of construction by the lamps of the Serrin Electric Light system. The Spanish Northern Railway Company, in April, 1862, made use of these lamps to enable their works to be carried on by night. The total number of hours' work thus illuminated was 9,417. The expense per hour for material consumed is stated at 2.90 francs per lamp. The economy, as compared to the cost of torches, was 60 per cent.; and the superiority of the light given by electricity is said to have been incontestable.

The work of which the present is a translation is a tolerably exhaustive monograph on the subject of lighting by electricity. It describes minutely the chief electric lamps, or regulators, as yet invented, and the different descriptions of carbon used. It then gives an account of the various magneto-electric machines which have been employed for the production of the currents applied to the regulators. Two chapters are devoted to the subject of the machines invented by M. Gramme, for which the Société d'Encouragement awarded a gold medal, and a prize of 3,000 francs. It is a remarkable instance of the mode in which two distinct effects can be obtained simultaneously from the electric current. Thus M. Gramme has obtained a

relatively very considerable deposit of copper without diminution of light. This may almost be called producing illumination gratis. The work then proceeds to discuss the industrial applications of the electric light. Two points of illumination are always desirable, owing to the intensity of the shadows thrown from a single focus. With this precaution the light is said to be diffused like that of day, and to give no fatigue to the eye. The cost of application in different manufactories is given, as far as regards the fitting up or original outlay. Chapter ix. deals with the amount of motive power absorbed by the Gramme machine. Improvement in this respect is in progress. The workshop type of machine, which four years ago illuminated 100 burners with 3-horse power, now illuminates 450 burners with 2-horse power. Experiments on four machines made at Mulhouse in 1876 give a mean intensity of light in burners (measured by a Bunsen photometer) of 81 burners, with an expenditure of 1.81-horse power. The regulator in these trials was provided with a frosted globe. The light thus lost may be estimated from the fact that, with the same motive power, a lamp gave a light of 95.6 burners with a frosted globe, and of 122.2 burners without a globe.

The cost of electric lighting is next entered into, the ultimate estimate for a spinning mill of 800 looms being that electric lighting costs 33 per cent. less than, while giving six times as much light as, gas, and precluding all danger by fire. Two chapters, one on lighting by incandescence, the other on the divisibility of the electric light, conclude the volume. It is, perhaps, more correct to regard the book as the work of an advocate for a particular method of lighting than as the impartial and independent report of a professional man. But, this caution being borne in mind, M. Fontaine's book will be consulted with advantage by all those who take an interest in the best mode of producing artificial daylight. The treatise is more commendable from a scientific than from a literary point of view; but, in the absence of the original, it is difficult to say how much of what is defective in the latter respect is attributable to the writer and how much to the translator. "White-redness" (page 7) is a degree of heat not known in English forges and foundries. Nor is "As another process by M. Gaudon has commenced to give good results we have not continued our idea" exactly what is termed vernacular English.

According to the wont of books of imperfect literary workmanship, there is no index.

THOMAS OLDHAM, LL.D., F.R.S.

WE have to record the death of an eminent geologist and a most excellent man at Rugby on the 17th of this month. Prof. Thomas Oldham has long held a distinguished position in the world of science. In 1843 we find Col. J. E. Portlock, who had charge of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland, writing of Mr. Oldham as follows, in his Report on Londonderry:—"In my own department I have derived the greatest advantage from the services of my chief assistant, Mr. Thomas Oldham, first in the field, and subsequently during the preparation of this Report. His knowledge of minerals I have freely used in the list of simple minerals, and in the minute examination and description of rocks, and his ability as a draughtsman in compiling the map and sections, and I may add that whenever I have required his aid in any branch of the work I have found him possessed of

the highest intelligence and the most unbounded zeal."

Mr. T. Oldham held also at this time the chair of geology at the University of Dublin, and subsequently that body gave him their LL.D. degree. In 1845 the geological survey of Ireland was commenced under the general direction of Sir Henry De la Beche, Captain—afterwards Sir—Henry James, R.E., being the chief of this survey, under whom Prof. Oldham served as geologist. On the resignation of Capt. James in 1846, Prof. Oldham was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, which post he resigned in 1850, and was succeeded by Prof. Jukes.

Prof. Oldham joined the Geological Survey of India in March, 1851, and held the post of Superintendent of the Survey and Director of the Geological Museum of Calcutta until the early part of 1876, when in declining health he resigned and returned to England, being succeeded by H. B. Medlicott, M.A., one of his chief officers.

In the *Records of the Geological Survey of India*, 1876, the retirement of Dr. Oldham is referred to in the following words:—"This number of our *Records* would be sadly wanting without a word of grateful farewell to a man who has conducted the labours of the Geological Survey of India from their beginning until now. When Mr. Oldham came to India in 1851 the Geological Survey cannot be said to have existed. Some coal-viewers and improvised geologists had made occasional reports to Government, but there was nothing that could be called an institution, either as to staff or abiding place. Prof. Oldham conferred at once upon his post the influence of a well-known name, and the experience he had for years acquired as Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland. With those guarantees, by personal address and energy, he quickly acquired the confidence of Government, and by its liberal support he was able rapidly to bring together an efficient body of working geologists, with and through whom he soon began to throw light upon the rocks of India. To appreciate fully what he has effected one should have experience of the position, where every means, material and personal, had to be formed or imported; and, further, one should see, what is only known to those present, the very valuable library and the extensive collections brought together by his care. Due honour paid to the intelligent liberality of the Government of India, it is to Dr. Oldham, whether as Superintendent of the Geological Survey or as President of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, more than to any other man, that Calcutta owes the magnificent museum-building it can now boast of. All this he now leaves to his colleagues and successors. Failing health compels him to retire from the service, and leave the country before he could give form and unity to his labours. Those who reap where he has sown should ever remember the great debt they owe to Dr. Oldham."

Prof. Oldham was elected Fellow of the Royal Society on the 9th of June, 1848, and he received the royal medal in 1875. In presenting the medal Sir Joseph Hooker said:—"A royal medal has been awarded to Dr. Thomas Oldham, F.R.S., for his long and important services in the science of geology; first, while Professor of Geology in Trinity College, Dublin, and Director of the Geological Survey of Ireland, and chiefly for the great work which he has so long conducted as Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, in which so much progress has been made that in a few years it will be possible to produce a geological map of India comparable to the geological map of England executed by the late Mr. Greenough; also for a series of volumes of Geological Reports and Memoirs, including the 'Paleontologia Indica,' published under his direction. Prof. Oldham is the author of more than twenty Geological Memoirs and Reports, published in the *Journal of the Geological Society of Dublin*, that of the Geological Society of London, the *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal*, the Government *Records of the Geological Society of India*, and other serial publications."

The list of these publications is before us, and others. To the end of 1873 they amounted to thirty-four, the last being on the 'Coal fields of India,' and they are remarkable for the wide range they embrace in the sciences of physics, geology, and mineralogy, as studied both in Ireland and in India.

As far back as 1843 Prof. Oldham linked his name indissolubly with geology by the discovery, in the Cambrian Rocks of Brayhead, of the then earliest known fossil, to which the late Prof. Edward Forbes gave the generic name of Oldhamia. This was a discovery which, in its day, created a similar impression amongst geologists as that produced when Sir William Logan announced the discovery, in the Laurentian rocks of Canada, of Eozoon.

Dr. Oldham was also among the earliest workers on the geology of Ireland to show that, above the ice-scratched rocks of the island, marine shells were found in clays and gravels up to 600 feet above the level of the sea, and, arguing on this discovery, he produced two maps showing the state of Ireland as a group of islands when submerged to that depth, and also when submerged to a depth of 1,000 feet, which he considered himself justified in believing to have been the case.

Dr. Oldham, in addition to the fellowships, &c., already named, was a Member of the Royal Irish Academy, of the Soc. Imp. de Natur., Moscow, and of numerous other learned societies at home and abroad.

#### EXHIBITION OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL SCIENCES AT PARIS.

COMPARATIVELY few of the visitors to the Universal Exhibition of Paris appear to find out that at the south-west corner of the grounds of the Trocadéro, leaving the Chinese house on your left, and crossing a wooden bridge over the high road to Passy, you come upon a separate building, which contains a collection of objects of interest to the student of anthropology, such as has never been brought together before. It has been arranged and superintended by men of the highest authority in the scientific circles of Paris, forming a commission under the presidency of Prof. de Quatrefages, and has been liberally contributed to by anthropologists of all nations. It is not likely that we shall for many years to come have another opportunity of seeing so comprehensive and instructive a collection.

It may be worth while to take a hasty glance at the contents, following the order in which the cases are numbered. Cases 1 to 6 contain objects contributed by or through the Polish Society of Anthropology and Ethnography at Paris, among which we observe Polish girdles and weapons, wooden implements from Galicia, costume sketches of Poles, and some stones bearing runic inscriptions. A series of urns bearing faces of a more or less owl-like appearance, the tip of the nose being very high, shows a gradual disappearance of the characteristic features, till at last eyes, nose, and mouth are represented simply by four scratches. These urns are furnished with ears, made to resemble the human ear, in each of which a inserted three bronze earrings, bearing blue glass and amber beads. They come from the museum of Thorn, in Prussian Poland, belonging to the Société Polonaise des Sciences. On the foot of a black urn from Kwaszyn are some characters resembling runes. A collection of flints and bones of rhinoceros and mammoth—some of them perforated and carved—from the "Caverne de Mammoth," near Cracow, is also exhibited; a large and thick amber ring, nearly four inches across, from Goreszyn; a pendant of amber, from Oxywie; a massive bronze ring from Wigherr, and numerous other objects; also a collection of Polish dresses.

Case 7 contains costumes from Dauphiny, exhibited by Mr. R. Bard. In case 8 we notice some remarkable small arrowheads from Japan, and eight cards of flint and stone implements from Sinai, Jerusalem, and the Lake of Tiberias, exhibited by

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hited by l'abbé Richard. In case 9 the school of Anthropology and Laboratory of Anthropology of Paris exhibit a collection of Aymara skulls, natural and deformed, from Tiahuanaco, one of them gilded and the eyes silvered. In case 10 the museum of Troyes contributes some very fine large flakes of obsidian; and, in the same case, is an upper jaw from a columbarium at Rome, with the obelus of Charon, a bronze coin, in it. Case 11 contains the Seidler collection of bronzes, with a bronze mould, and some fine specimens of jade and obsidian. Case 12 is filled by contributions from the Prehistoric and Ethnographic Museum of Bordeaux.

On the wall space adjoining is a diagram of the shapes formed by the mouth in speaking, with an explanatory notice, prepared by M. Léon Vaisse, honorary director of the National Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

Cases 13 and 14 are devoted to bibliography. The walls between this and the adjoining room are covered on the one side with language maps, of which we may notice two of the limits of the Langue d'Oc and Langue d'Oïl by M. de Tournoulet, and two of the languages of India, by Mr. R. Cust. On the other side are specimens of tattooing, heads of hair from New Guinea, and a collection of specimens of hair by Dr. Topinard.

In case 15 the School of Anthropology exhibits specimens of hair, and four preserved heads of Macas Indians are shown, two exhibited by Sir John Lubbock, one by Madame de Zeltner, and one by the Anthropological Society of Paris. Case 16 contains other specimens of hair, including an arrangement by M. Pelleray of a scale of colours of hair, three shades of black, three chestnut, three blonde, and three red. These are very useful for the purpose of comparison with the extensive scale of colours arranged by Dr. Broca, and the abridgement of it agreed to by the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association; but probably the most important publication for use in the scientific investigation of colours of hair, eyes, skin, &c., is the 'Echelle de Couleurs,' of the Société Sténochromique of Paris. This gives forty different colours and twenty shades of each, all printed upon a glossy, twilled surface, much more accurately resembling the real colours of hair, skin, &c., than any colours printed with an ordinary dull surface can do. All these publications are displayed upon the walls for comparison.

Case 17 is devoted to skulls of abnormal type, and contains some remarkable specimens of perforation, hydrocephaly, idiocy, hyperostosis, &c.

Case 18 is an arrangement of the cranial types of prehistoric France, including Cromagnon, the Caverne de l'homme mort, Solatré, l'Aveyron, &c.

Case 19 contains two complete skeletons of African negroes, and one of a Kabyle or "Turco."

Case 20 contains skulls from New Caledonia, Algeria, Senegal, Congo, Anam, &c. Case 21, a large collection of Mexican and Aymara skulls, with some from Patagonia. Case 22, skulls from Japan, Abyssinia, Egypt, and India; the skeleton of the foot of a Chinese lady, with a normal European foot, showing the effect of the distortion practised from childhood; and a series of specimens of fractured skulls, arranged for the purposes of study by Dr. Didiot. Case 23, casts of skulls of Lower Islanders, of the gorilla, and other preparations for purposes of instruction; a series of casts of hands, including those of M. de Lesseps, M. Damas, the murderer, several negroes, and the anthropoid apes, showing in what respects the lines on the palm in the negro differ from those of the white man and resemble those of the ape.

Cases 24 to 26 are occupied by anthropometric instruments of various kinds, many of them of great delicacy and ingenuity. Among them we may mention the elaborate craniographic machine of Lucæ, and the craniometers of Prof. Busk, Prof. Flower, Kopenicki, Lucæ, and Topinard; Mantegazza's "globulimeter," to count the globules of blood, and his instrument for measuring the area of the occipital cavern; the hematimeter of G. Hayem, and (among a vast number of in-

struments due to the rare ingenuity of Prof. Broca) his intercranial speculum, his facial goniometer, and his anthropometric cane for travellers, in which instruments for taking various measurements are disposed within the compass of a common walking-stick.

We now reach the lecture-room appropriated to the Professor of Demography, Dr. Bertillon, whose lectures take place every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock. This room is hung with diagrams of mortality, population, distribution of diseases, and other demographical matters, as well as the distribution of rain and heat. We observe that difference of tint is much used to express intensity, in lieu of the arrangement of curves formerly employed by demographers.

The lectures delivered by professors in the Exhibition are a very useful portion of the arrangement. We were fortunate in hearing those by Prof. G. de Mortillet (Thursday, ten o'clock), 'On Prehistoric Man,' the subject of the lecture being the custom of perforating the cranium and the construction of dolmens; and by Prof. Paul Topinard (Friday, ten o'clock), on anthropology proper, when he enlarged in eloquent terms on the comprehensiveness of the study, and described luminously the structure of the brain.

Returning to the room mainly under Dr. Topinard's charge, we find on the wall a diagram of Avicenna's system of phrenology and photographs of Caffres and Bushmen. Case 27 contains skulls from Haute Savoie contributed by the Museum of Annecy. Cases 28 to 32 have been filled with skulls, &c., by the Anatomical Institute of Caen; case 28 being principally those of persons who have suffered capital punishment; 29, the Vimont and Rayer collections; 30, skulls from Tahiti, the Marquesas Islands, and New Caledonia; 31, a Peruvian skeleton and skeleton of a female, New Caledonian; 32, skulls from New Caledonia. Cases 33 to 35 are entirely filled with the discoveries of Dr. Prunières in the Lozère; 33 being devoted to the neolithic cavern of the Beaumes Chaudes; 34 containing a fine set of flint arrow-heads, bone beads, shells, bronze torques, worked bones, variegated glass beads, flint knives, &c., from dolmens, all admirably arranged; and 35, perforated skulls and cranial roundels. On the wall are photographs of inhabitants of Java, of Japan, and American Indians, and a set of Mr. Boban's casts of antiquities; also the collection of necklaces of various materials, some formed of fine amber beads, &c., from the dolmens, belonging to Mr. Gaillard Le Bail of Ploubarnel, Morbihan.

Cases 36 to 71, included under the heading Prehistoric France, comprise a marvellous assemblage of relics of prehistoric times, drawn from a great number of private collections and public museums. Of the many thousands of specimens exhibited we can only mention a few which arrested our attention on a somewhat hurried survey. Bronzes and flints from the Dordogne, exhibited by Mr. A. de Mortillet (36). Collection by M. d'Amour of the minerals employed for polished hatchets under the six headings, chloromelanite, fibrolite, jadeite, oceanic jade, nephritic jade, obsidian (36). The recent lamented death of M. l'abbé Bourgeois gives melancholy interest to his collections of tertiary flints, and flints found with bones of elephant in the lower quaternary (37), though they hardly serve to bear the weight of his ingenious theory. L'abbé Delaunay exhibits polished flint hatchets from La Rochefoucauld (37). Bourgeois and Delaunay contributed also two gold ornaments and a bronze necklace of three series of links, with seventeen large leaf-shaped pendants, from Theil, Loir-et-Cher (38). The museum of Semur contributes palæolithic flints and stone implements (39). Madame Paul Topinard, a collection of flint and stone implements from the plateaux between Verbin-sur-Oise and Senlis (39). M. Émile Rivière, a case of objects from the Grotte de Menton, Italy (45). The magnificent collection by M. Elie Masséat, of Bride (Corrèze), of palæolithic objects fills four cases (46-49), as well as one in the centre of the room, which com-

prised the engraved bones found at Langerie-basse. Mr. F. Lenoir exhibits objects from Bruniquel and Les Eyzies (50). The Museum of Narbonne, a Gaulish bronze sword (52). The Société des Sciences de l'Yonne, bones and flint implements from the Grotte des Fées (53). The Museum of Auxerre objects from the Grotte de Nermont (53). Three remarkable flint quoit-shaped instruments, with a natural hole in the centre, one from the Bertin and Duret collection at Joigny, Yonne (54), and two from the Eugène Picketty collection, found in the bed of the Seine between Melun and Paris (55). The collection of M. B. Fillon, Vendée, contains a flint knife of great length and beauty, found at Paulbiac, Gers, a long bronze sword, and other objects of interest (57). M. D. Havant exhibits a large bronze torque from Chony (58); a bronze sword from Gouvieux, Oise, in the Vinet collection (59). A gold collar, discovered at St. Laurs, Deux Sèvres, is exhibited by M. Babert de Juille (60). M. Cartailhac has a fine collection of objects from dolmens in the Lozère, Aveyron, and Ardèche (62). M. L. Leguay, objects from the sepulchre of La Varenne (63). MM. A. Hahn and G. Millescamp, objects from the neolithic cemetery of Compan and the megalithic monuments of Thimecourt (63). M. Chouquet, a vase of red earth of curious pattern, which contained burnt human bones and a bronze bracelet, in the sepulchre of Montapet, Salins (65). M. Delort, a bronze armlet of six circles, united by a connecting bar, with the remains of a similar one in iron, from the dolmen of Mons, Cantal (65). Two cases (66, 67) are occupied by objects from the Lake of Bourget, formed into a collective exhibition from the museums of Chambéry, of Aix-les-Bains, of the Duc de Chaulnes, and of the Comte de Beauregard. A fine silver collar from Pallon, Hautes Alpes, is exhibited by M. Fournier (68). M. Girard de Rialle contributes objects from an interment at Jauzières, Basses Alpes (68). Pottery, skulls, and flint implements from the collection of M. Morel, of Châlons, occupy case 70. In addition, liberal contributions have been made from the collections of MM. Fermond, Rainès, Cabié, Delfortrie, Bonnefois (38); Leroy (39); Alibert, Watilet (40); Souché, De Palligny, P. Guénod, Madame P. Guénod, C. Costard (41); A. Baudon (42, 43); H. Demaire (43); Doigneau, Chauvet (44); the Museum of Troyes (45); Dr. J. Parrot, M. Armand Cuqu (51); the Museum of Avallon (53); MM. Carbonnier, Celliez (56); the Archaeological Society of Verriens (58); the collection N. Caix de St. Aymour (59); the Museum of Niort (60); MM. Ollier de Marichard (61); P. Cazalis de Fondouce (62); O. Barlet, M. Hardy (64); L. Rabut, Dr. Cassan (65); and M. G. Lecocq (71). The enumeration of these names, to which others might be added, is sufficient to show how heartily French anthropologists have worked to make the exhibition complete.

E. W. BRABROOK.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

LETTERS were received on Thursday last from the Rev. Mr. Wilson, dated March 26th, announcing his safe return to Uganda.

The territorial changes effected by the treaty of Berlin are of a most comprehensive nature. By the treaty of San Stefano Turkey was called upon to surrender 78,550 square miles, with 4,539,000 inhabitants (see *Athenæum*, 1878, p. 417). The treaty of Berlin deals with 83,300 square miles and 4,882,000 inhabitants, as follows:—

	Square Miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Ceded to Roumania .. ..	5,935	246,000	142,000
" Serbia .. ..	4,328	261,000	75,000
" Montenegro .. ..	1,540	40,000	9,000
" Austria .. ..	15	2,000	—
" Greece (?) .. ..	5,300	750,000	40,000
To be occupied and administered by Austria .. ..	28,125	1,081,000	513,000
Formed into the Principality of Bulgaria .. ..	24,044	1,773,000	681,500
Included in Eastern Roumelia ..	13,645	740,000	285,000

The island fortress of Ada Kale, recently occupied by Austria, is not referred to in the treaty at all, and will probably remain in the hands of the power which now holds it. Roumania, in exchange

for the territory ceded, is called upon to surrender 3,270 square miles, with 140,000 inhabitants, to Russia. The political divisions of the Balkan peninsula will henceforth be as follows:—

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.	Mohammedans.
Rumania ..	49,463	5,149,000	143,800
Servia ..	18,816	1,615,000	75,500
Montenegro ..	2,808	210,000	9,000
Turkey ..	140,935	8,859,000	3,931,000

But if we exclude the provinces "indefinitely" to be occupied by Austria, Bulgaria, and Eastern Roumelia, there remain to Turkey only 74,790 square miles, with 4,779,000 inhabitants, of whom 2,521,500 are Mohammedans. In Armenia Russia takes 10,000 square miles, with about 350,000 inhabitants. Cyprus, entrusted to the keeping of England, has an area of 2,288 square miles, and about 150,000 inhabitants.

The new volume of Behm and Wagner's 'Bevoelkerung der Erde' is unusually interesting; for, in addition to supplying information on territorial changes throughout the world, it brings the results of censuses taken, in 1875 or 1876, in France, Germany, Belgium, Norway, the Cape Colony, Peru, and Chili. The population of Turkey is given according to the Salname for 1877, some of the most conspicuous errors of which have been corrected. The changes resulting from the Berlin Treaty are not yet noticed. The results are as follows:—

	Square miles.	Inhabitants.
Turkey in Europe ..	142,445	9,573,000
Asia ..	743,475	17,880,000
Tripoli (Africa) ..	344,430	1,010,000
Egypt and Dependencies ..	869,373	17,100,000
Tunis ..	45,715	2,100,000

The total population of the world is estimated at 1,439,145,300 souls, viz., 312,398,480 in Europe, 831,000,000 in Asia, 205,219,300 in Africa, 4,411,300 in Australasia, and 86,116,000 in America. Maps showing the division of New Zealand into counties, of Venezuela into states, and of Southern Chili into provinces, enhance the value of this most elaborate volume on population statistics.

A Correspondent writes:—"Messrs. Grenfield and Comber, who have for some years been engaged as missionaries in the Cameroon district, have been despatched by the Baptist Missionary Society up the Congo River as the result of Mr. H. M. Stanley's discoveries. The missionaries are fully equipped, and furnished with a small body of native assistants in view of their arduous enterprise. This has been mainly secured by the liberal offer of 1,500*l.* made by two gentlemen not connected with the Society. These missionaries had already penetrated into some unknown regions in connexion with their previous labours, and had furnished sketch-maps, together with new geographical information."

#### SOCIETIES.

**PALEOGRAPHICAL.**—July 22.—*Annual Meeting.*—E. A. Bond, Esq., President, in the chair.—The Report states that the Society has now carried on its work for a period of five years, and has produced 125 photographically printed fac-similes of inscriptions and other writings from the sixth century B.C. The continuation of the work for another five years will, as we stated last week, suffice to accomplish what is intended. When the fac-similes have been multiplied to this extent they will serve the purpose of standards of comparison, to be referred to by whoever may undertake to construct the science of paleography in any of its branches. The foundation of the Society has stimulated the study of the history of writing in other countries. In Germany very valuable publications have appeared, on the model of the Society's fac-similes, and which could be incorporated with them. The 'Exempla Codicum Latinorum Litteris Majusculis Scriptorum' of Dr. Zangemeister and Prof. Wattenbach, published in Heidelberg in the year 1876, has recently been followed by a similar work, for later writing in Greek, containing a selection of fifty fac-similes, edited by Prof. Wattenbach, of Berlin, and Adolphus von Velsen. In our own country, too, the progress of minuscule writing in England

has been illustrated by the publication, under the authority of the Trustees of the British Museum, of photographic fac-similes of 144 charters, from the seventh century to the date of the Conquest, preserved in the Department of Manuscripts. That the individual plates of fac-similes published by the Society are not falling off in interest is evident from the contents of the last part, among which would be found the Greek portion of the Rosetta Stone, pages from the three most ancient copies of the Bible—the Vatican, the Alexandrian, and the Sinaitic—and from a manuscript of Thucydides of the eleventh century; drawings from a Roll of the Book of Joshua of very rare character; and cursive writing on papyrus of the eighth century. For Latin writing there is an inscription of the period of the Roman Republic, pages from Virgils of the third or fourth century, and examples of cursive hands of the seventh and eighth centuries. In remarking on the work to be gone through to complete the series of fac-similes, Mr. Bond pointed out that from the eleventh to the fourteenth century comparatively fewer examples would be required than for the earlier periods, because dated specimens could always be given; but that, as handwriting became more varied, owing to the increased spread of the art of penmanship, the proportion of examples for the end of the fourteenth and the fifteenth centuries must be greater. The importance of English literature would justify a selection of fac-similes to show the changes and varieties in English writing, perhaps in every decade of that period. The characters of writing and ornamentation for classical manuscripts, at the revival of literature, would also be fully exhibited and fixed to precise dates.—Mr. Thompson explained that a small balance against the Society in the printed statement for the year was not an indication of any falling off in its prosperity. The subscription list was full; and he had only recently received an application for as many as twenty copies of the fac-similes from a professor in a German University.—Mr. Bone suggested that, when vacancies occurred, opportunity should be given to the libraries in English colonies to become subscribers.—Mr. A. Ellis recommended that specimens of early musical notation should be included in the fac-similes, instancing remarkable examples in some liturgical manuscripts of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, from Spain, lately acquired by the British Museum, and which were exhibited to the meeting.—Mr. Hilton proposed that plates should be given from the ancient manuscripts of St. Gall.

#### Science Gossip.

THE small planet, No 173, discovered by M. Borely on the 2nd of August, has received the name Ivo, and No 181, discovered by M. Cottenot on the 2nd of February, has been named Eucharis.

A NEW comet (described as faint and diffused) was discovered by Mr. Swift, of Rochester, New York State, on the morning of the 8th inst.

THE total eclipse of the Sun, which is to show such partiality to our American friends, takes place next Monday, the 29th inst.

MAJOR FORD has performed good service by showing that if dynamite is poured into water, the sand falls to the bottom, and the nitro-glycerine floats on the surface, and explodes with its usual violence if the temperature is slightly increased. This will explain the cause of many of the serious explosions with dynamite when used in wet holes.

THE Autumn Meeting of the Iron and Steel Institute will be held in Paris on the 16th of September and the following days. Several important papers are promised by the engineers and ironmasters of France, Belgium, and Germany.

M. J. REGNAULD drew the attention of the Académie des Sciences, at the *Séance* of July 1st, to the fact that the new metal Gallium, which exists in two states, liquid and solid, forms a hydro-electric couple, the liquid metal being negative with relation to the same metal in the solid

state. He has succeeded in constructing a galvanic battery, with liquid and solid gallium, connected by a stratum of a neutral aqueous solution of the sulphate of gallium.

PROF. ELIAS LOOMIS, of Yale College, communicates to the *American Journal of Science and Arts* for July his ninth paper, 'Contributions to Meteorology.' These are results derived from an examination of the observations of the United States Signal Service, and they form the most complete record of our knowledge of barometrical movements across the great continent of America that we possess.

PROF. L. E. HICKS, of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, communicates to the *American Journal of Science* the discovery of "an unmistakable outcrop of Cleveland shale" about twelve miles east of Sunbury, in Delaware county, and he predicts that the shale will be found to the east of the "Berea Grit" at Mount Gilead, Iberia, and Leesville.

#### FINE ARTS.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE NINETEENTH EXHIBITION will CLOSE on SATURDAY, July 27.—5, Pall Mall East, from Nine till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*—ALFRED D. WHIFF, Sec.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—LAST WEEK BUT TWO.  
Closes August 1st.

GROSVENOR GALLERY.—On the AFTERNOONS of SATURDAY, July 27th, and SATURDAY, August 3rd, the GALLERY will be open to the Public FREE by Ticket, which can be obtained on the previous FRIDAYS, at 13, New Bond Street, either on personal application or on receipt of Stamped Address Envelope.

BLACK AND WHITE EXHIBITION, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, consisting of DRAWINGS, ENGRAVINGS, OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.*—ROBERT F. M'NAUL, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS. 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT,' 'ORION LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed, each 35 by 25 feet, with 'Doré's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Calaph,' &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 3, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1*s.*

*Raphael and Michelangelo: a Critical and Biographical Essay.* By C. C. Perkins (London, Trübner & Co.; Boston, U.S., Osgood).

THE world has had, for the present at least, enough of history and criticism of the "Cartoons," and can well afford to wait a while for new rhapsodies on the Sistine Chapel frescoes. Yet if any one is able to bring the force of fresh impressions and a clear mind to the handling of these great themes, it is the writer to whom we owe the able books on 'Tuscan Sculptors' and 'Italian Sculptors,' charming and comprehensive studies, which have helped to increase the stock of general knowledge, and improve the taste of innumerable readers.

Mr. Perkins, with characteristic acumen, has recognized the fact that mere disquisitions on the lives and chief works of his subjects are likely to be coldly received by a weary public. He frankly says:—"The publication of this volume may at first sight seem superfluous"; but his plea for a hearing is ingenious:—"So far as I know, Raphael and Michelangelo are here for the first time treated conjointly"; and "it may be that the conjunction of the two art-planets here arbitrarily effected will interest many who have long since ceased to read books about either in which their orbits are widely separated." He is right; for although we cannot accept some of his opinions and criticisms, they are worth studying. His book is usually interesting, always clear in form and expression; and although it is better adapted to a Transatlantic than a European audience, there is a vast number of Englishmen, neither

specials nor experts, who may read it with pleasure and profit.

Nevertheless, having read most of these three hundred pages, we have failed to see that Mr. Perkins has really handled his parallel subjects "conjointly," or deviated from the treatment familiar to those who have read simultaneously the ordinary biographical disquisitions on Raphael and Michael Angelo. His "conjoint" method is purely mechanical. He devotes to each artist an alternate chapter of his book. These chapters, indeed, deserve praise for the acumen, taste, and love of orderly arrangement for thoughts and facts displayed by Mr. Perkins, but the chapters on Raphael have no proper connexion with those on Michael Angelo.

Our author begins with a rather commonplace and almost superfluous exordium on the political and social, rather than the artistic, events which preceded the life, although they can hardly be said to have influenced the career of Raphael; and he gives a sound and appreciative, rather than brilliant, analysis of Perugino, the man and his art, especially as they affected Raphael. The next chapter contains an equally good account of Ghirlandajo, to whom Michael Angelo owed much. This mode of proceeding suggests that it would have been desirable to carry out the writer's notion of comparing men with each other by including the third great genius in art of this period, Leonardo, and introducing an account of Verrocchio. Mr. Perkins fills in the well-known biographical outlines with a good deal of conjecture, not of a recordite or improbable kind, but which would have wisely been placed in notes under the text, and should have been accompanied by dates. An instance is the treatment of the problematical sculptured group of the 'Virgin and Child' in the cathedral at Bruges, long the subject of dispute whether it is or is not the work of Michael Angelo. Documentary evidence recently discovered, and quoted by Signor Gotti, has, unfortunately for lovers of Buonarroti, left scarcely the possibility of doubt that the group is that which was shipped, in 1506, to Flanders, *via* Viareggio, for the heirs of J. and A. Mouserone, a group, and not, as formerly supposed from what is said by Vasari and Condivi, a bronze relief. Albert Dürer saw the marble group in the church in 1521. It is again mentioned in 1560. A cast of the group is now at South Kensington, and gives a fair idea of the original, of which, however, the smooth, nerveless surface is even less favourable to Buonarroti's reputation than the plaster would lead one to suppose. In fact, it is very bad, and so little worthy of Michael Angelo, that one understands readily why his most zealous admirers rejected it altogether. The difficulty of this subject is by no means lessened by the fact that the impressive, learned, and profoundly pathetic Pietà, now in St. Peter's, was produced in 1499-1500, and is as vigorous and essentially Christian in its inspiration as the sculpture of Bruges is the sculpture at the period distinguished by the Cartoon of Pisa, 1504-6, the 'David,' long standing, and lately removed from, before the Palazzo, Florence, 1501-4, the bas-reliefs in the Royal Academy, and the Uffizi, 1503-4.

Now, the 'David' alone has some of the technical defects, disproportions of the figure, affectations of the design, which occur in the Bruges sculpture, and these works consort best with the chronology; but the art of the latter one indicates a radical decline, technical and mental, in the art and genius of Buonarroti, if it be indeed his. It is as far removed from the grandiose audacity and prodigious vigour of 'David,' its alleged contemporary, as from the severe and solemn beauty of the Pietà, and the sweetness of the medallions in bas-relief; and yet there is apparently irresistible documentary evidence that the same mind produced all these works within a period of five years. It is impossible to accept the dictum of Mr. Perkins, p. 71, that the art of the bas-reliefs and that of the work at Bruges are at all comparable.

Our author's account of the Pietà is so far the best, that it may suffice as a specimen of his style. "Here, more completely than in any other work of modern sculpture, art and Christianity are allied." Of course "modern sculpture" excludes many noble Gothic sculptures, large and small, otherwise the statement is unfortunate. "Here alone," our author continues, "among the plastic works of Michelangelo, do we find evidence of that religious spirit which he embodied in his sonnets. In his sublime frescoes in the Sistine Chapel he is an historian of sacred things, who rises to the lofty height of the inspired Hebrew writers in his own peculiar language; but he is not, from the nature of the subjects with which he there dealt, what he is in his Pietà—an exponent, through form, of the gospel spirit of absolute submission to the will of God, whose type is the prostrate figure of the dead Christ. In his sculptured Holy Families and Madonnas there is no show of Christian fervour, still less in his mannered and unmeaning statue of Christ at the Minerva; but little in his half-finished groups of the Deposition at Rome, Palestrina, and Florence, and in the bas-reliefs at the Albergo dei Poveri at Genoa. Considering how truly religious he was, it seems strange that such slight trace of it is to be found in that art which, as he loved it most, would, we should have supposed, have been that in which his deepest feelings would have found expression." Of course, almost the same thing might be said of the architecture of St. Peter's.

Mr. Perkins is careful to append to each chapter chronological lists of each artist's works, produced within the period it treats of; and he is liberal in attributing examples to the artists which, like the Duke of Northumberland's charming Madonna, ascribed to Raphael, at Alnwick, have, beautiful as they are, by no means escaped question. With regard to the share which Raphael may have had in Perugino's pictures, such as the 'Tobias and the Angel,' in the National Gallery, we cannot accept as indubitable proof the fact that sketches for portions—for instance, the head of Tobias—are known to be by Raphael. This is not sufficient to demonstrate that he painted the finest parts of some of his master's works, parts of which Perugino was by no means incapable. The dates of their respective labours hardly support the theory.

An interesting idea pervades this book. It is that Raphael's genius grew regularly

and gradually, while M. Angelo's powers developed with some violence and irregularity. Careful criticisms and analyses of the masterpieces of each artist, from the youth of each till death, are the staple of the work; but the book hardly sustains the suggestion of the exordium that the careers of both ran parallel. The two men live separately, after all, even in these pages. All the more important details lately discovered are included in this volume. Compact grouping of these details makes the subject clearer than usual, and thus adds considerably to the value of the essay.

#### THE ROOF OF THE NAVE OF ST. ALBAN'S.

The Procentory, Lincoln, July 24, 1878.

I AM sorry to find myself once more in opposition to my friends the anti-restorationists with regard to the proposed restoration of the high-pitched roof of the nave of St. Alban's Cathedral. Thoroughly accepting, as I do, the verdict of Mr. R. J. King, that "although the change was effected long before the dissolution of the monastery, the loss of its steep roofs has injured the outline more decidedly than any later neglect or alteration" ('Handbook to St. Alban's Cathedral,' p. 82), I rejoice to learn that the Restoration Committee have decided on this step, which will do more than any other measure which could be adopted to redeem this vast pile from the flatness and lowness which are its chief defect, and to restore its original aspect of dignified elevation. It is difficult to believe that the Society of Antiquaries, usually a calm-judging, and right-thinking body, were to oppose this excellent—not "monstrous"—project. Should they do so, I earnestly hope their remonstrances may on this occasion be unheeded.

As one of the warmest friends of the 'Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings' has said, "the only hope of the success of their endeavour is to be reasonable." A fanatical opposition to all restoration, however desirable, can only result in the whole work of the Society being looked on with undeserved contempt, and will give a colourable excuse for such snubs as that lately received from the not very courteous secretary of the Blundell School.

EDMUND VENABLES.

\* \* "Restorations" are always defended on the plea of restoring a building to its "original aspect"; and if such an excuse be admitted by Canon Venables, what "restoration" can he oppose?

#### Just-Art Cossy.

To the National Gallery will shortly be offered, according to the will of the late Mr. White, "of Brownlow Street," the well-known collector of and dealer in works of art, a magnificent specimen of that rare master of the Flemish school, Gheeraert David van Oudewater, or of Bruges, a follower, if not a pupil, of Van Eyck, with distinct reference to Memlinc, his contemporary, a member of the Painters' Guild of Bruges, which he entered as a stranger on January 14th, 1484, of which society he was Dean 1501-2. He joined the brotherhood "de l'Arbre sec," in the Minorites of Bruges, in 1508; he died in the city August 13th, 1523, and was buried in Notre Dame there. The picture is one of the finest specimens of David, an artist whose manner, inspiration, and history have been admirably treated by Mr. Weale in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, Vols. XX. and XXI, and in 'L'Art Chrétien,' Liv. V. In the former, p. 494, is an account of this work. It was formerly the right wing of a triptych, executed for the altar of SS. John the Baptist and Mary Magdalen in the Cathedral of St. Donat, at Bruges, for Bernardino de Salviatis, illegitimate son of a wealthy Florentine, and Canon of the Cathedral, who is represented kneeling in the foreground, dressed in a black robe, trimmed with brown fur, and a large white surplice. He is accompanied by three saints: on the left St. Donat, in pontifical costume; behind the donor stands his proper

patron, St. Bernard, in the habit of the Gray Friars; on the right a bishop, supposed by Mr. Weale to be St. John the Almoner, whose costume is exceptionally magnificent, comprising embroidery of the figures of SS. Donat, Bernard, John the Almoner, John the Baptist, Mary Magdalen, and Martin, with shields of arms. The embroidery of his hood represents the adoration of the Magi; he carries a beautiful crook, enriched with statuettes of saints and an angel; the Virgin and Child and an angel are in the scroll. The saint is in the act of bestowing a benediction. Behind is a lame beggar, who extends his bag for alms. The background is a landscape, with mountains, a château, and trees. The picture, except retouchings on the faces of SS. Donat and Bernard, is in nearly perfect condition, of the most brilliant and pure colour; completely displays the clear, rather hard, and highly polished and laboured character of the painter's manner, with abundance of lustre, and some lack of harmony in the colouration. The heads are extremely pathetic. The picture was acquired from the cathedral in 1792 by Mr. T. Barrett, of Lee Priory, Kent, at whose sale, in May, 1859, Mr. White bought it for 551*l*. This picture was particularly coveted by Sir C. Eastlake, for the National Gallery, as one of the most interesting of its class. It was formerly attributed to J. van Eyck, the common fate of Flemish Gothic paintings. Mr. Weale may be said to have revived the artist's reputation; see the above-named essay and 'Catalogue du Musée de l'Académie de Bruges,' by the same author, and 'Le Bœffroi.' The 'Baptism of Christ,' at Bruges, is a capital example of David's art.

The Committee of the Liverpool Art Club propose to open an Exhibition of the Works of Josiah Wedgwood during the next session. To make this exhibition a useful representation of Wedgwood's productions, it has been thought advisable, so far as it is possible, to exhibit the specimens in the order in which they are described by Wedgwood himself in the various editions of his Catalogue.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—"I see in the *Athenæum* a notice from Mr. William Morris, on behalf of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, of the proposed destruction of Blundell's School at Tiverton. It is a most picturesque old place, and I can see no good reason for removing the school more than a mile from the town, thereby giving all the town boys the trouble of going more than double the distance they now traverse to reach the school. One reason for removing Blundell's School is the chance of selling the land to the Great Western Railway Company, and making a station for the proposed railway from Tiverton up the beautiful valley of the Exe to Dulverton. It is a line which all those who are best acquainted with the locality say will never pay a sixpence profit; the only gainers will be the lawyers, engineers, and contractors concerned in making it. There is still a little hope that it will not be made. Of course the line would spoil the Exe valley."

It is noteworthy that the French artistic journals place the names of the English recipients of *médailles d'honneur* at Paris, thus: MM. Millais and Herkomer. The English authorities reverse the order. Mr. Herkomer was fortunately represented by his masterpiece, the picture of old men in Chelsea Hospital Chapel; but it is a pity Mr. Millais did not think fit to send one of his better paintings. If painters of "high degree" do not care to compete for prizes, as may well be the case, they had better enter the class represented by those designated as *hors concours* in the French *Salons*, leaving competition to their juniors. Mr. Millais gained the medal of the second class at the Exposition of 1855.

THE Metropolitan Board of Works, at a recent meeting, considered the following notice of motion, given by Mr. H. Lowman Taylor, deputy, on the 12th instant, that he will move, "That, previously to any inscription being placed on the pedestal of the Obelisk (Cleopatra's Needle), such inscription be

first submitted to this Board for its consideration and approval."

THE art season is moribund; the Society of Painters in Water Colours, the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, the promoters of the French Gallery, to say nothing of less important bodies, close their collections to-day (Saturday). The Grosvenor Exhibition will be closed on the 5th prox., and also the exhibition of Mr. Ruskin's drawings in Bond Street.

MR. G. SHORT lately purchased the chimney-piece in the panelled room in "Bradshaw's House" at Walton-on-Thames, in which tradition says that the death-warrant of Charles the First was signed. It is a fine example of late Tudor work, and Mr. Short has had it cleaned. It is to be seen for a few days at 90, Fleet Street, at Messrs. Knight's.

A SECOND edition of Mr. A. W. Franks's 'Catalogue of a Collection of Oriental Porcelain and Pottery,' lent to the Bethnal Green Museum by the author, will be welcome to all lovers of the craft it describes. Mr. Franks having acquired many specimens since the first edition was issued, which edition we noticed at the time it appeared in 1876, has added notices of them in supplements to each class of works as comprised in the Catalogue, which now deals with about 1,700 examples. He has likewise rearranged the plates of marks and symbols, increased the number of the latter, and revised the former by means of recent information. Japanese faience has, since 1876, been largely studied and illustrated by valuable importations, so that we now know much more about this subject than we did before. The collection, so generously lent and so carefully described by the author, is so far truly representative of the many varieties of Oriental ceramics, that one cannot find anywhere a better means for acquiring comprehensive knowledge of the manufacture than the Bethnal Green Museum now affords. In this edition of the Catalogue is the key to the subject. The value of the publication is not, however, confined to this point. The book contains, besides the extremely useful tables of marks used in China and Japan, date-marks and signatures, introductory notices of many classes of pottery and porcelain.

WE have received from Mr. A. Marks, Thames Ditton, on behalf of the Society for Photographing Relics of Old London, a set of its latest publications, comprising permanent views of buildings which are likely to vanish in course of "improvements," or have already been swept away. 'Old Houses in Holborn' exhibits traces of the retention of Gothic inspiration, and suggests its perfect harmony with the needs of the builders, the character of the materials, and the climate. Not so the view of the chemist's shop at the corner of Brewer Street and Lower James Street, Golden Square, a structure which bears, however, unquestionable marks of the taste, or rather of the learning, of its designer, who produced a *quasi*-portico, entablature, columns, and fascia all in good proportions, and marked by a certain dignity and grace which, however foreign and out of keeping with the little pines of glass of the windows, and the ugly gas-lamp in front of the door, and affording neither shade nor shelter, are at least reminiscent of culture, which is fine, though misunderstood. 'The Sir Paul Pindar,' now destroyed, an old house in Bishopsgate Street, was well known to antiquaries; here is what is by far the truest record of its appearance. 'Old Houses in Gray's Inn Lane,' with three stories which severally overhang each other and the ground floor, is noteworthy in London, but common enough in country towns. 'Temple Bar' is, historically speaking, by far the most interesting subject. It is shown in its decrepitude, propped in the middle with beams and piers: an excellent photograph. These views will please all antiquaries and lovers of London; they have been produced in permanent carbon photography.

THREE fascioli of the admirable 'Restaurations des Monuments Antiques,' by the pupils of the French Academy at Rome, have been published

by MM. Firmin-Didot, being the 'Colonne Trajane' by M. Percier, the 'Basilique Ulpienne' by M. Leseur, and the 'Temples de Paestum' by M. Labrousse. Exhaustive memoirs, historical and descriptive, accompany the respective fine series of plates.

## MUSIO

### THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

THERE is so little difference in the working of the two Italian Opera-houses, that in giving a summary of the season nearly the same remarks may be made about both. It is almost a truism to say that Italian opera such as it was in the olden time does not now exist in this country. Neither the leading singers, the chorists, nor the instrumentalists are Italian. There is a cosmopolitan collection of artists. And even the *répertoire* has ceased to be that of the South; the works produced now emanate from musicians of all races. In former times, when the opera nights were Tuesdays and Saturdays, with occasional representations on the Thursdays, a double or triple troupe of leading singers sufficed, and only first-class artists had any chance of a position here. There was ample time for rehearsals—a work had its ordinary three nights' run. What have we now? Performances on five, and even six nights in the week; operas mounted with little or no preparation, so that before the season is half over the chorists and instrumentalists are prematurely exhausted with fatigue, and there are continually mishaps and contrarieties which in former days would have been bitterly resented. Another great and increasing evil is the exorbitant exactions of the stars, for, by complying with them, the Impresarios are forced to engage novices, or vocalists of any country who can be picked up at the inferior continental establishments. No surprise, therefore, can be felt that this season at both houses there have been introduced about the worst series of new, so-called, artists ever known, and that the failures have been continuous. The genuinely successful *débuts* have been few, despite the accounts so daringly promulgated of successes and triumphs. The nightly change of operas brings about another result disastrous to Art; revivals are as much out of question as new works, although a prodigious fuss is made when some opera which has gone the round, or is going the round, of Europe, is imported here. There is little temptation, therefore, to dwell on the doings at either house, for it may be doubted whether there is any novelty that will survive this year, or whether there is any increase to the list of leading singers. Beginning with Covent Garden, the operas performed have been the 'Don Giovanni' of Mozart; the 'Huguenots,' 'Eroïde du Nord,' the 'Africaine,' 'Dinorah,' and 'Prophète' of Meyerbeer; the 'Sonnambula' and 'Puritani' of Bellini; the 'Fra Diavolo' of Auber; the 'Der Freischütz' of Weber; the 'Hamlet' of M. Ambroise Thomas; the 'Marta' and 'Alma' of Herr von Flotow; the 'Paul et Virginie' of M. Victor Massé; the 'William Tell,' 'Semiramide,' and 'Il Barbiere' of Rossini; the 'Lucia,' 'Lucrèce Borgia,' and 'Favorita' of Donizetti; the 'Tannhäuser' and 'Lohengrin' of Herr Wagner; the 'Faust' of M. Gounod; the 'Traviata,' 'Trovatore,' 'Il Ballo,' 'Rigoletto,' 'Ernani,' and 'Aida' of Signor Verdi. 'Alma' and 'Paul et Virginie' were novelties; the last-mentioned work was written for Madame Patti, and was assigned to Mdme. Albani. The 'Carmen' of the late M. Bizet was promised for Madame Patti, and was not produced. The most praiseworthy points of the season were the partial restoration of Madame Patti's former *répertoire* and her appearance again as Margherita in 'Faust,' as Amina in the 'Sonnambula,' and Zerlina in 'Don Giovanni,' parts which had been usurped by her inferiors. Madame Patti was also permitted to create here, as she had done elsewhere, Rossini's 'Semiramide,' and perhaps she may next year have Norma allotted to her, and resume Lucia,

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Linda, Norina, Adina, &c., instead of being confined to Rosina, Catarina, &c. Of the new-comers, Mdle. de Riti, Mdle. Sarda, Madame Mantilla, Signori de Bassini, Carbone, M. Jamet, &c., the return must be problematical. Mdle. Cepeda was useful as a substitute for Mdle. Angeri, who did not appear; Mdle. Bianchi did not return, and Mdle. de Belocca was evidently intended to take the place of Fräulein von Synnerberg. There was a Mdle. Dotti mentioned in the prospectus, but she was not forthcoming. For the secondary parts in operas an entire change is required. The *tremolo* artists were in full force in Signori Nicolini, Gayarre, Cotogni, Carbone, &c.; vibratory vocalists are in vogue at Covent Garden. The season began on the 2nd of April, and ended on the 20th of July.

The season at Her Majesty's Theatre was commenced on the 20th of April, and, it may be presumed from the announcements, will terminate this evening (the 27th of July). The operas produced have been the 'Don Giovanni,' 'Il Flauto Magico,' and 'Nozze di Figaro' of Mozart; the 'Huguenots,' 'Robert le Diable,' and 'Dinorah' of Meyerbeer; the 'Ruy Blas' of Signor Marchetti; the 'Faust' of M. Gounod; the 'Carmen' of Bizet; the 'Sonnambula' and 'Puritani' of Bellini; the 'Rigoletto,' 'Traviata,' and 'Trovatore' of Signor Verdi; the 'Marta' of Herr von Flotow; the 'Lucia' of Donizetti; the 'Fidelio' of Beethoven; and the 'Talismano' of Balfe. The *débuts* of Mdle. Wilde, of Madame Poppenheim, and Madame Crosmont cannot be said to have been successful. Whatever were the opinions of the subscribers about the pretensions of Mdle. Minnie Hauk in the 'Traviata,' as Rosina in the 'Barbiere,' as Zerlina in 'Don Giovanni,' her success in 'Carmen' cannot be questioned, as the part seemed to suit her realistic style. A new contralto from Vienna, Mdle. Tremelli, was a real success; but she was shelved after the return of Madame Trebelli. The English contralto, Miss Cummings, had also a very favourable reception as the Page in the 'Huguenots.' Signor Frappoli, the tenor from America, sang one night only, and no good fortune attended Signor Dundi, the basso, nor Herr Behrens on his return. Signor Marini never arrived, and Mdle. Stella Faustina and Mdle. Cristofani were also absentees. The French buffo, M. Thierry, was useful. The Prospectus promised the altered version of Signor Verdi's 'Forza del Destino,' and the revival also of M. Gounod's 'Mirella' for Madame Gerster; but neither work was given. Madame Gerster, in addition to her last season's *répertoire*, added the 'Traviata,' Elvira in the 'Puritani,' and Edith Plantagenet in Balfe's 'Talismano,' and for her benefit this evening (Saturday) she will sing in the second act of 'Dinorah,' after 'Lucia' is performed in its entirety; but it is a pity the whole of Meyerbeer's opera is not to be given; these one-act selections from operas are highly objectionable. Mdle. Marimon and Madame Gerster have proved themselves the two most accomplished artists of the season. The Hungarian *prima donna* has taken higher ground than last season; the more her line of parts is extended, the greater are the dramatic gifts developed, for it has been rarely indeed that any previous singer has shown such varied ability in identifying herself with the character to be portrayed. As a vocalist, so far as style and execution are concerned, Madame Gerster can compete with any of her predecessors. One special advantage at Her Majesty's Theatre is the possession of such a magnificent orchestra, and such a conscientious conductor as Sir Michael Costa, who will be firm in having the artists perfect in their respective characters before any opera is produced. It is, however, to be lamented that the representations this year have been extended to five nights.

## ENGLISH CONCERTS IN PARIS.

"British Musical Art," as displayed at the three concerts in the Trocadéro Hall on the 17th, 18th, and 20th inst., failed to attract the visitors to the Exhibition in sufficient numbers to prove

a financial success, and artistically the programmes were too ponderous to interest most Parisian amateurs. The concert hall was much too large for the well-trained choir of Mr. Henry Leslie, and the French orchestra ought to have retained M. Colonne, the regular conductor, for the *tutti* in Sir Sterndale Bennett's Concerto in F minor were at fault, despite the fine performance of the work by Madame Arabella Goddard, whose powers were recognized by the leading Paris critics, if not acknowledged by the Trocadéro audience with the enthusiastic approbation her playing has called forth at the Crystal Palace, with Mr. Manns's band in the accompaniments. The reverberation in the Trocadéro is awful, when it is half filled only, and the echoes assuredly militated against the due appreciation of the musician-like Intermezzo by Mr. J. F. Barnett, 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel,' the spirited Overture, 'Chevy Chase,' by Prof. Macfarren, and the Auberish 'Ballo' Overture of Mr. Sullivan. So far as English instrumental music is concerned, the choice of pieces was limited,—in fact the band was in requisition only for one concert; and had M. Colonne directed the French instrumentalists, with whose qualities he is so well acquainted, the *certain nonchalance* complained of by the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* in the style of Mr. Sullivan would not have been noticed. The vocal gleanings were chiefly confined to the works in Mr. Leslie's choir; but although the singing of the members was admired for their observance of light and shade, the heavy ancient madrigals of Weekes, Edwards, &c., produced no effect, nor were the sacred compositions by Mozart, 'Ave Verum,' "Hear my Prayer," by Mendelssohn, "Watch and Pray" of Orlando Gibbons, the "In exitu Israel" of S. Wesley, the Motet by S. Bach, calculated to excite the Trocadéro, hearers. The lighter class of part-songs, such as the hunting one by Sir J. Benedict, and others by Mr. W. Macfarren, Signor Pinsuti, &c., were more liked. The solo singers were the sisters Misses Robertson (soprano and contralto), Mrs. Mudie Bolingbroke (contralto), Mr. Barton McGuckin and Mr. Maas (the tenors), and Mr. Wadmore (baritone); so that the amateur singers were in the ascendant. It would have been well if Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Henry Leslie had been more cautious in the choice of their own compositions, and selected vocal specimens by Bishop, whose name appeared only once in the schemes, and other English composers of note, who were ignored. The great success which attended the attempt of M. Lamoureux, the *chef d'orchestre* of the National Opera-house, to introduce oratorio in Paris ought to have been followed up at the Exhibition by the performance of the Handelian and Mendelssohnian masterpieces, with the Exeter Hall band and choir. The *Ménestrel* asks why the 'Messiah,' 'Judas Maccabeus,' or 'Samson,' with which English chorals and solo singers are so familiar and execute to perfection, were not given in such a vast edifice as the Trocadéro, and in which the new colossal organ, just opened, of M. Cavallé-Coll would have been heard. Complaints have been addressed to us from Paris about the hard conditions laid down by the managers of the Exhibition as regards the English concerts. Now these terms were published, and the speculators in British musical art accepted them with their eyes open, but they evidently relied upon royal and high Paris patronage, which in Art matters, in Paris at all events, can do little to secure financial returns. Nor is it just to complain of the apathy of the French amateurs, and of their non-attendance at the concerts: had the programmes been composed with greater consideration, and had the services of our leading vocalists been secured, a very different result might have attended the three concerts.

## MUSICAL PITCH.

Kensington, July 24, 1878.

It is a curious fact that the Royal Italian and Her Majesty's Operas, while professing adoption of the French normal pitch, have both, and probably

without forethought, arrived at one and the same high pitch, that generally known from the forks that are sold in the music-shops as the "Society of Arts" pitch (be it observed, not the theoretical Society of Arts pitch). It is further curious that this was approximately, or only slightly exceeding, the opera pitch in Paris in 1856-8, as determined by M. Lissajous, and that Berlioz would have made law, before the Imperial Commission decided to drop the pitch a quarter of a tone. The numerical comparison in complete vibrations per second, for A in the treble clef, is, according to French reckoning, French Normal, 435; the London Operas, 448; London Concert, or Philharmonic, 454.

Thus, disregarding possible fractions, there are thirteen vibrations, or about a quarter of a tone, between the French normal and the London operas, and six between the operas and the concert pitch, nineteen between the extremes. As the singers appear to be satisfied with the concessions permitted by the operas (and some prefer a tolerably high pitch), might not the tuning down of our concert bands, if practicable, to this 448 be a very good compromise? A. J. HIPKINS.

\*. Nominally the diapason normal is legally in force in France, practically at the National Opera-house and the Opéra Comique there is no uniformity, the singers freely dispensing with the French normal diapason at their pleasure. It broke down at Covent Garden the very first season, and the pitch has been gradually rising again, so much so that Madame Adelina Patti sang the *rondo finale* in the 'Sonnambula' last week a full tone lower.

## Musical Gossip.

It is stated that Her Majesty's Theatre will be reopened in October next, with operatic performances in English. Mr. Mapleson's Italian opera troupe, after representations, early in September, in Dublin, Cork, and Belfast, will leave Queens-town for New York on the 24th of September, to open at the New York Academy of Music in the following month.

MESSRS. GATTI announce the opening of Covent Garden Theatre next Saturday (August 3rd) with Promenade Concerts. In their prospectus they name Fräulein Krebs as pianist; M. Paul Viardot, violin; Mr. Reynolds, cornet à pistons. The vocalists promised are Mesdames Rose Hersee, E. Wynne, and Blanche Cole, the Misses A. Williams and J. Sherrington, sopranos; Mesdames Patey and A. Sterling, and Miss Orridge, contraltos; Messrs. E. Lloyd, W. Morgan, and B. McGuckin, tenors; Messrs. Santley and Maybrick and Signor Federici, baritones. Mr. A. Sullivan and M. Métra alternate conductors, and Mr. A. Burnett *chef d'attaque*. If the managers would find seats for the entire audience, and dispense with the promenade nuisance, these orchestral and vocal concerts would interest more respectable classes than those who visit the theatre mainly for the refreshment stalls.

THE *Glasgow Herald* and *Glasgow News* record the successful *début*, at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, on the 22nd inst., of Mr. R. Drummond, of Hawthornden, as Francis Osbaldistone in 'Rob Roy,' a part which the tenor recently played in Edinburgh.

PROF. BERGSON had a morning concert at 26, Portland Place, by kind permission of Mrs. W. Baines, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of introducing his own compositions.

THERE will be a choral festival this afternoon (Saturday) in the Crystal Palace, in aid of the fund for the erection of the edifice for the Tonic Sol-Fa College; 3,000 certificated singers will be in the choir.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI, prior to her departure for Berlin, will sing at two concerts in Dublin.

THERE will be a Mendelssohn festival at the Alexandra Palace this afternoon (Saturday), at which the announced singers are Miss Anna Williams, Madame Patey, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Mr. Thurlay Beale, with Mr. F. Archer conductor.

**MILLE ALBANI**, who is to be married on the 5th of August to Mr. Ernest Gye, the eldest son of the Covent Garden Impresario, will sing at the Musical Festivals in Worcester in September, and in Norwich in October, prior to her departure to fulfil her engagement for St. Petersburg and Moscow.

**MADAME GERSTER** will play in Ireland with Mr. Mapleson's travelling troupe prior to her departure for New York.

**M. CHARLES LECOCQ'S** new opera is entitled 'La Comargo,' and will be produced early in the winter at the Paris Renaissance.

**SIGNOR VERDI'S 'Aida'** is in rehearsal at the Salle Ventadour (Théâtre Lyrique), and will be sung in French.

**M. GOUNOD'S 'Polyeucte,'** it is now stated, will be positively produced towards the close of next month, at the Grand Opera-house.

**MADAME MARCHESI**, the Professor of Singing at the Conservatorium in Vienna, has finally resolved to resign, and her post has been confided to Madame Dustmann, *ex-prima donna*, who has sung in London. Madame Caillag is also one of the Professors of Singing, who was a member formerly of the Royal Italian Opera company here.

At the Théâtre National de l'Opéra Comique in Paris, a new two-act comic opera, called 'Pepita,' has been successfully produced; libretto by MM. Nuyter and J. Delahaye, music by M. L. Delahaye, jun. Father and son had no reason to regret their dramatic and musical alliance. M. Delahaye, jun., is known as a pianist. The action passes in Gibraltar. Pepita has nine suitors, but prefers a naval officer, Sir George Williams. Pepita has a sister, Hermosa, and the incidents turn on the resolution of the uncle that the eldest shall be first married, so one marries Sir George and the other has uncle Williams. The chief characters were sustained by M. Nicot (Sir George), M. Bernard (the uncle), M. Fugère (the Alcalde), Mlle. Ducasse (Pepita), and Mlle. Godefroy (Hermosa.)

**THE CLAUQUE** has been suppressed at the Grand Opera-house in Paris, and also at the Théâtre Français. Its abolition at our Italian Opera-houses would be a boon.

**THE WIDOW OF SPONTINI**, the composer (the Countess de Saint Andrea), has met with a severe accident at the house of her sister-in-law, Madame Erard, the Château de la Muette, at Passy. Madame Spontini is in her eighty-eighth year, and, despite this advanced age, is likely to recover from the effects of the broken leg.

## DRAMA

### Dramatic Essay.

It is a question of mounting 'Le Roi s'Amuse' at the two principal Parisian theatres: at the Comédie Française M. Coquelin will play Triboulet, at the Odéon, M. Lafontaine.

**THE THÉÂTRE DU CHÂTEAU D'EAU** will reopen with 'Une Erreur Judiciaire,' a drame in five acts and eight tableaux, by M. A. Belle, librarian of the Société des Auteurs.

'LES PIRATES DE LA SAVANE,' a piece adapted some years ago for Drury Lane Theatre, is to be revived at the Théâtre Historique, with a Madame Oceana, known in Parisian *circues* in a rôle that was added to the piece for Adah Isaacs Menken when it was last given at the Gaîté.

In 'L'Epreuve,' which has been revived at the Comédie Française, Mlle. Frémaux, a young actress, has made her *début* as Angélique. M. Coquelin *cadet* played Blaise.

'DOIT ON LE DIRE,' a comedy of MM. Labiche and Durn, has been revived at the Palais Royal. A new four-act comedy of M. Saint-Agnan Choler is in rehearsal at this house.

**THE THEATRE AT FRANKFORT** has been destroyed by fire.

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